



YORKSHIRE
School for the Blind,

— ♦ ♦ ♦ —
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE,
PRESENTED APRIL, 1883.

— ♦ —
YORK:
PRINTED AT "DAILY HERALD" OFFICE.
1883.



YORKSHIRE
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

INSTITUTED AT YORK 1833,

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
PRESENTED APRIL, 1883,
WITH THE
RULES AND A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
AND APPENDIX.

YORK:
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PRESIDENT.

THE EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL FEVERSHAM.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT DOWNE.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LECONFIELD.

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SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

SIR CHARLES LOWTHIER, BART.

SIR JAMES WALKER, BART.

SIR JOSEPH W. PEASE, BART,
M.P.

SIR JAMES MEER.

THE HON. P. DAWNAY.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN
OF YORK.THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON
WATKINS.

COL. F. C. T. GASCOIGNE.

EGERTON VERNON HARCOURT,
Esq.

JOHN HODGSON, Esq.

THE CHAIRMEN OF THE SEVERAL LOCAL COMMITTEES.

MANAGING COMMITTEE, 1883-84.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JOHN CLOSE, Esq.

R. H. FELTOE, Esq.

W. W. HARGROVE, Esq.

REV. JOHN HEY.

W. LAWTON, Esq.

W. MATTERSON, Esq., M.D.

REV. N. F. MCNEILE.

F. L. MAWDESLEY, Esq.

ALDERMAN MELROSE.

REV. HORACE NEWTON.

W. B. RICHARDSON, Esq.

J. F. TAYLOR, Esq.

R. THOMPSON, Esq.

EDWIN WADE, Esq.

REV. W. F. WILBERFORCE.

THE TREASURER.

THE SECRETARY.

THE TREASURERS and SEC-
RETARIES of the LOCAL
COMMITTEES.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION AND FINANCE

JOHN CLOSE, Esq.

W. LAWTON, Esq.

W. W. HARGROVE.

THE TREASURER.

THE SECRETARY.

OFFICERS.

Hon. Physician	..	..	W. Matterson, Esq., M.D.
Hon. Treasurer	..	..	A. H. Russell, Esq.
Hon. Secretary	..	..	Fredk. J. Munby, Esq.
Surgeon	..	..	Edward Allen, Esq.
Superintendent	..	..	Mr. A. Buckle, B.A.
Matron	..	..	Mrs. Buckle.
Teacher of Music	..	..	Mr. Wm. Barnby.
Assistant Do.	..	..	Mr. Wm. Strickland (former Pupil).
Do.	..	..	Mr. L. Banks.
Schoolmaster	..	..	Mr. H. N. Hobbah.
Schoolmistress	..	..	Miss A. E. Hirst.
Assistant Teacher	..	..	Miss M. A. Schofield (former Pupil).
Teacher of Cane Work	..	..	Miss R. A. Westerdale (Do.)
Teacher of Basket Making	..	..	Mr. C. Crampton.
Assistant Do.	..	..	Mr. J. Hird (former Pupil).
Teacher of Brush Making	..	..	Mr. S. Chatwin.
Clerk and Collector	..	..	Mr. J. Jones.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS,

HELD AT THE

MANOR HOUSE, YORK, 13TH APRIL, 1883,

THE VERY REV. A. P. PUREY-CUST, D.D., DEAN OF YORK,
AND VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Proposed by Sir JAMES MEEK,

Seconded by the Rev. H. NEWTON, and

Resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted and printed, with the Rules, a list of the Governors of the School, and the Treasurer's Balance Sheet.

Proposed by the Rev. W. F. WILBERFORCE,

Seconded by E. WADE, Esq., J.P., and

Resolved,—That the following Governors be elected Vice-Presidents of the School in addition to those already elected:—

His Excellency The Marquis of Ripon, K.G.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Zetland.

The Right Hon. The Earl Feversham.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Downe.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Wenlock.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Leconfield.

Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart.

Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

Sir Charles Lowther, Bart.

Sir James Walker, Bart.

Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart.,
M.P.

Sir James Meek.

The Ven. Archdeacon Watkins.

Col. F. C. T. Gascoigne.

Egerton Vernon Harcourt,
Esq.

John Hodgson, Esq.

Proposed by J. WADE, Esq.,
Seconded by W. LAWTON, Esq., and

Resolved,—That until the next Annual Meeting, the Managing Committee be empowered to elect pupils.

Proposed by Mr. ALDERMAN MELROSE,
Seconded by W. W. HARGROVE, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Managing Committee be re-appointed, with the addition of W. Matterson, Esq., M.D., as Hon. Physician in the place of Dr. Shann (deceased); and W. B. Richardson, Esq., in the place of Sir James Meek, now a manager, ex-officio.

Proposed by R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Seconded by the Rev. N. F. McNEIL, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Very Rev. the Dean for his kindness in presiding.

REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

IN approaching the close of the first half-century of this School's career, the Committee desire to call attention to the chief points in the history of the Institution.

A meeting was held at York on the 3rd October, 1833, for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of doing honour to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce. Lord Brougham presided. Various resolutions were passed, and the concluding one stated that "it was desirable to found a Benevolent Institution of a useful description in this County." A Committee to carry out this resolution was formed, at the head of which we find Lord Brougham, the Archbishop of York, Lord Fitzwilliam, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Stourton, Lord Dundas, Lord Feversham, &c. This Committee ultimately resolved that a School for the Blind was more needed in the County than any other Benevolent Institution, and in pursuance of this resolution an important and exhaustive circular on the subject was drawn up by Canon Harcourt, which is dated 23rd November, 1833. This was followed by a meeting held in the Guildhall on the 25th of the same month, presided over by the Lord Mayor, in which various resolutions were passed concurring in the decision of the Committee. From the first report issued by the Managing Committee in 1837, we learn that "On the 6th October, 1835, the first two pupils were elected and placed in the Institution under the tuition of Mr. Anderson, who had formerly filled the post of Manager of the Blind School at Edinburgh." Among the pupils who followed in the spring of 1836 was Wm. H. Strickland, who has never yet ceased to work in and for the School, and has since 1840 ably assisted Mr. Barnby, who has, from the first, conducted the musical training of our pupils.

The
Wilberforce
Memorial
Meeting,
1833.

Mr. Barnby.

Statistics of
the Blind
in
Yorkshire.

The Committee had in the first place endeavoured to obtain statistics of the number of the blind in the County, founded on actual investigation: inquiries were made throughout the County, and the returns received from 552 parishes appear to have been made by the parochial clergy, assisted by the parish officers, and in many instances by medical gentlemen, with all the care which an interest in the object of the inquiry might be expected to produce. The estimated result of the inquiries will be found in the Appendix to the present report. [Note A.]

It will be found interesting to compare this estimate with the statistics given by the present Superintendent, Mr. Buckle, in a memorandum prepared in 1882, and printed as Note B in the Appendix to the present report.

Local
Interest in
the School.

The active interest of the parochial clergy and the laity within the County of York is of no less importance to the due sustenance of this School, than it was to its foundation, and the Committee feel bound to remind the County at large that if local interest in the several parishes, or other component parts of Yorkshire, be not sustained, neither can the County Memorial to Wm. Wilberforce, nor the care of the blind within the County, be sustained efficiently.

Number of
Blind of
School age.

From the statistics supplied, the Committee concluded, 1st—That there were then in Yorkshire alone no fewer than 145 persons afflicted with blindness, who, being between 10 and 25 years old, were of an age to be capable of deriving essential benefit from instruction; 2nd—That there were then not fewer than 99, between the ages of 10 and 16, who might be collected in the course of 4 years within the walls of this Institution; 3rd—That there were then not fewer than 64, between the same ages, who might then be under tuition in it, if not precluded by the insufficiency of its funds.

State Aid
in the
Education of
the Blind.

The first report proceeds to point out, as a still more painful subject of reflection, that no public provision had then ever been made to give this latter class the means of emancipating themselves from a wretched dependence, and that the first endeavour to obtain any kind of public aid to an Institution designed for their instruction has been met by an adverse

interpretation of the only act of parliament which appeared favourable to such an object : whilst all the establishments which have been raised by private benevolence in London, Liverpool, Norwich, Bristol, and York are inadequate to contain a third part of the number of blind here enumerated as capable of receiving education.

Time appears to effect no change in the tone and style of official correspondence, as may be understood from a perusal of the recent correspondence which will be found in the appendix to the present report (Note G), and which needs to be counterbalanced by public opinion, if our Jubilee is to be a success, and if the aims of our predecessors, and the wishes of such friends as Sir Chas. Lowther, are to be attained.

In 1836 good progress had already been made : the School had been visited by the experienced and zealous treasurer of the Glasgow Blind School, Mr. Alston, and, struck by the rapid improvement of the pupils, he had carried back with him specimens of their work as a useful example to the members of his own establishment. The number of pupils had then increased to 20, and the Rev. W. Taylor is referred to as “the zealous and skilful superintendent.”

Mr. Alston.

Rev.
W. Taylor.

From the report for the year 1837, an extract, which refers to printing for the blind, then in its infancy in England, will also be found in the Appendix to the present report. [Note D.]

In 1840 the Committee report that the School had been visited during the previous year by numerous individuals connected with similar establishments, both at home and abroad, all of whom had expressed themselves surprised with the proficiency already attained by the pupils : amongst others the Committee were especially gratified with the favourable testimony of the learned and zealous Abbé Carton, director of the Bruges Blind Institution.

Dis-
tinguished
Visitors.

In this year (1840) the weekly public practice of Music on Thursdays was commenced, which has maintained its popularity to the present time : this was doubtless much enhanced by the acquisition of an organ, built by Mr. Booth, of Leeds, and purchased by a subscription set on foot, and principally collected, by Miss Strutt, of Belper. So early as this, the

Music in the
School.

musical instruction given to the pupils was producing valuable fruits, for we find that "Wm. Henry Strickland, of York, aged fourteen, who, at the date of the last report, was organist at the Church of Acomb, has been elected organist at St. Martin's, Micklegate, and gained the situation by a contest with two seeing competitors. He has lately been made an assistant teacher of music in the School. Ally Plowman, of Crambe, aged seventeen, has succeeded Strickland, at Acomb. Catherine Haynes, of Scrooby, aged thirteen, left the School a few months ago to take the situation of organist at a church near Bawtry."

In 1840 we also find Sarah Smith, of Halifax, aged seventeen, and Martha Knowles, of York, aged eighteen, were made assistant teachers in the Girls' School, positions which they fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Committee for 30 years. In the Appendix (Note E) will be found an extract from the report of the year 1842, relating to the art of hair plaiting; together with a statement of the successes of former pupils (Note C).

The Brass
Band.

In 1843 was established among the pupils a brass band (consisting of two French horns, three trombones, one trumpet, two cornopeans, and one ophicleide), at the instance of Mr. Robinson, professor of music, York, who not only collected £115 13s. 6d. for this object, but also spent gratuitously a large amount of time and labour in teaching the pupils, who made so much progress, that at the horticultural fête at Hull, in August of this year, they assisted and gave great satisfaction.

Legacy of Dr.
Beekwith.

In 1844, from their share of £5,000 in the noble bequests of Dr. Beekwith, the Committee were enabled to acquire possession of part of the Manor House, up to that time occupied by Dr. Camidge, the well known organist of York Minster.

Dr. Morris.

In 1850 the School accommodated 46 boys and 22 girls, and Dr. Morris, who, as Superintendent, had succeeded Mr. Taylor in 1845, reports that two former pupils then resident in York, Winspear Turner and Robert Woodall, were earning a comfortable subsistence by basket making, the former being master and the other his journeyman, and that their moral conduct had been since they left, as it was in the School, most

satisfactory: and that another pupil, Bradley Tate, was nearly, if not quite, paying his way by working at the same trade.

Among the musical pupils Frank Watson, organist of St. Mary's, Beverley, was then doing very well; as also Thomas Clarkson, who played an organ in the church at Barningham, procured on purpose to assist him to maintain himself. Another, William Puckering, of Bridlington, was doing something in tuning and teaching, and had become organist in Harpham Church. Several organs in York churches were then played by inmates of the School: St. Michael-le-Belfrey, by W. H. Strickland and Annie Hutchinson alternately; St. Martin's, in Micklegate, was also supplied by W. H. Strickland; St. Saviour's by R. Turner; St. Sampson's by Jacob Hird; and Acomb by Ally Plowman, all of whom were giving entire satisfaction.

Blind
Organists, &c.

1852 is memorable on account of the loss the School sustained in the death of the treasurer, Mr. John Prest, who had zealously and lovingly filled this post for twelve years, and in whose memory his friends in the city founded a Free Scholarship in the Institution.

Mr. John
Prest.

In 1854 Mr. Dawson Littledale followed Dr. Morris as Superintendent, and for seven years he devoted his abilities and remarkable ingenuity to the good of the School: and by his kindness and sympathy with his younger fellow-sufferers he won their affection and esteem.

Mr.
Littledale.

In the report for 1855, Mr. Littledale notes the death of an officer, the mat-master, "old Joseph," whose surname was Oldam, and who died after a few days illness. He lost his sight in Egypt, in the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and afterwards received instruction in the Liverpool Blind School, and had been more than 20 years in this School since its commencement. His uniform industry and kindness rendered him deservedly popular among both the managers and the pupils.

Mr. Littledale adds that Winspear Turner, a former pupil, had a blind young man residing with him for the purpose of studying mathematics; this youth, during his leisure hours, occupied himself in printing the letter-press of the first four books of Euclid, and

presented six copies of this work to our Institution, in acknowledgment of the kindness shown him in having been allowed the use of our type. The young man and his friends were highly satisfied with the result of his residence in York.

Mr. Brunton. On the resignation of Mr. Littledale in 1861. Mr. F. E. Brunton, who had previously acted as clerk or accountant of the Institution, was advanced to the post of Superintendent, which he filled to the satisfaction of the Committee until 1869.

The Outmates' Department, founded 1861. In or about 1861, the Committee began to realise as a fact that a general education and the acquirement of a trade is not sufficient to insure the blind against failure and want after they leave School, and that sooner or later they come upon the parish for relief, or eke out a living by begging in the streets. The Committee therefore determined to take steps in some measure to supply this deficiency.

County Meeting, 1861. In 1862 the Outmates' Department for giving employment to some former pupils was instituted. In order to raise funds a large County Meeting was held in the Festival Concert Room, York, on the 30th October, 1861. The Archbishop of York presided. The Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Samuel Wilberforce), the Rev. Canon Harcourt, R. Monekton Milnes, Esq., M.P., J. W. Childers, Esq., the Hon. E. Lascelles, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., the Lord Mayor of York, and others took part in the proceedings. Additional donations to the amount of £1,675, and £130 in new annual subscriptions, were then promised. This was a movement in the right direction, but, inasmuch as the Outmates' Department cannot afford employment to all former pupils, it will remain incomplete until it is able to extend aid to former pupils making a start in life in their own homes. It will be seen afterwards that the latter object has not been lost sight of.

The success of the County Meeting was in a great measure due to the exertions of the long tried friend of the School, the Rev. Canon Harcourt, whose interesting letter, circulated in anticipation of the meeting, stimulated the sympathy of Yorkshiremen.

Canon Harcourt.

In 1862 the Committee expressed themselves anxious to place on record their deep sense of the long and valuable service rendered to the Institution by

the unremitting attention of the Rev. Canon Harecourt to this truly philanthropic work.

In December, 1862, the pupils, by their own request, gave a concert for the good of the Lancashire Distress Fund, which realised a sum of £20. In the same year, Earl Fitzwilliam restored the archway which faces the entrance into the quadrangle, over which is the coat of arms of Earl Strafford (his ancestor), who, as President of the North, resided in this building.

In 1863 the Outmates' Department was in working order, with 6 men fully employed therein.

In the same year Mrs. Lloyd, of Stockton Hall, near York, founded a second free scholarship in memory of her late and respected husband, George Lloyd, Esq. Lloyd
Scholarship.

An exchange of land was also effected with the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, by which the Society gained possession of the entire remains of the Abbey Church, whilst the School was enabled, by clearing away trees, which were overcrowded, to admit additional air and light, and to open out the exercise ground of the pupils.

In 1866 the handieraft of brush-making was introduced in place of mat-making, and the remarks of the Committee on this change being worthy of repetition, will be found in the Appendix to the present report. [Note F.] Brush-
making intro-
duced, 1866.

In the year 1866 Mrs. Spencer Markham, a sympathising friend of the blind and the School, raised a fund for the purpose of aiding former pupils of the School to establish themselves in positions of independent industry. This Trust Fund now amounting to £800, administered by the Dean of York and the Rev. Canons Philips and Raine, has already been the means of very valuable help to former pupils. This fund forms the nucleus of what hereafter may be one of the most valuable adjuncts of the School—for all friends of the blind acknowledge that such supplementary help is much needed to complete the work of care for the Blind. The
Markham
Blind Assist-
ing Fund,
1866.

In 1869 Mr. Brunton resigned the position of Superintendent on his election to a similar post, which he still occupies, in the Liverpool School for the Blind.

Mr. Buckle. From among 160 candidates for the positions of Superintendent and Matron, the Committee selected Mr. Anthony Buekle (B.A., London), who had for six years been an Assistant Inspector of Schools under the Rev. F. Watkins, now Archdeacon of York, as Superintendent, and Mrs. Buekle as Matron, and their constant devotion to the best interests of the pupils has made the duties of the Managing Committee comparatively light.

It may here be noted that in July, 1882, at Frankfort, Mr. Buckle was awarded by the International Society for the amelioration of the condition of the Blind the diploma and grand medal of that Society. This tribute to the merits of Mr. Buckle is also a compliment to our School, which this County will not forget when our foreign friends assemble here next July.

The Rev. Wm. Taylor. The Rev. W. Taylor, to whom the School owes so much for its organisation, went to Worcester from York, where he continued his labours for the blind, being chiefly instrumental in forming "the Society for providing cheap literature for the blind," in the Roman type—of which type he continued to his death a staunch supporter. He also helped to found in the same city the College for the blind sons of gentlemen. In the Report of the Committee for 1870, they notice a legacy to the School of £500 from Mr. Taylor, and after paying a well deserved compliment to his talents, ability, and care for the blind, they state that the Governors, at their previous meeting, founded a free Scholarship to commemorate his talents and services.

Mrs. Tennant. In the year 1873 the Committee received the handsome legacy of £5,000, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Thomas Tennant, of Leeds. This sum came most opportunely, for the Committee had for some time seen the want of additional bedroom accommodation and a new dining room. This extension was at once carried out, and the new wing thus raised has added materially to the convenience of the Institution.

New Dining
Room and
Dormitory,
1873.

Mr. Joseph Munby, the first Hon. Secretary. In 1876 the Committee note the loss in the previous year of three members of the Committee—J. Munby, Esq., John Ford, Esq., and James Bennett, Esq. "Mr. Munby," the report goes on to say, "had held the office of Hon. Secretary from the foundation

of the School, during a period of 42 years, and the School is deeply indebted to him for the untiring zeal with which he watched over its interests, and for the loving sympathy which he shewed towards the pupils. Your Committee have thought that services so eminent called for some public recognition from the friends of the Institution, and therefore they have invited subscriptions to a fund, to be called the "Munby Memorial Fund," the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the encouragement of music in the School, an object which the late Mr. Munby had much at heart."

The Invitations of the Committee met with a liberal response, and the sum of £354 was invested for the object proposed.

In 1877 the Committee, on Mr. Barnby's Report, determined to procure a new organ. Special donations were asked for, and by the aid of these, and of a legacy of £500 of Mrs. Danby Harcourt, of Swinton, they were able to purchase a very valuable instrument of Messrs. Willis and Son, of London, at the cost of £640.

Mrs. Danby
Harcourt.

In the year 1881 the Committee notice with deep regret the illness of their valued Treasurer, Mr. David Russell, who died in the May following. Mr. Russell for a period of nearly 30 years filled that office, and in his watchful attention to all the interests of the School, and in his tender solicitude for the welfare of the inmates, he had endeared himself to all.

Mr. David
Russell.

Of the year 1882 much need not be said: the work of the Institution has gone steadily on: the pupils have enjoyed good health and have behaved well: and the officers have faithfully fulfilled their several duties. All are looking forward with a keen personal interest to the events of the Jubilee year, although over these 1882 has thrown a shadow, by depriving us of several whom we had hoped to have amongst us in foremost places. Archdeacon Hey and Dr. Shann would have told us personally many interesting details of this School's history, from their own experience through many years of its management, and would have indeed rejoiced with us. Mr. Wm. Horner, who died last year at Scarbro', one of the earliest pupils of this School, well known by his remarkable literary attainments, would no doubt have made a speech of no mean eloquence; and Jane Smith, who breathed her last at Christmas (and is tenderly

The year
1882.

Archdeacon
Hey.
Dr. Shann.

named in the Superintendent's annexed report), would have sung among our pupils, young and old, with thrilling sweetness. All these have, with Mr. David Russell, passed away in 1882, and among those remaining who remember the School's earliest days are few (if any) beside Mr. Barnby, to whom the Institution owes very much, and Mr. Strickland, his assistant during the last 43 years. Other old pupils are expected in York during the Jubilee week: and many eminent Managers and Superintendents of Blind Schools and others interested in the work will be gathered together. The Committee, having considered the memorandum of Mr. Buckle (Note B.) above alluded to, resolved, "That the Jubilee of this Institution be commemorated by a meeting of Managers and Teachers of kindred Institutions in Europe and America, and an Exhibition of Manufactures by blind artizans, to be followed by a County Meeting, in the week of the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at York, in July next: that the offer of the Rev. H. J. Marston, of the Blind College, Worcester, to read a paper on the life of Wilberforce, be accepted: and, that a Jubilee Fund be opened in July next, having for its object the extinction of the rent reserved by the crown out of the School Buildings, and the teaching of handicrafts to those who have lost their sight after 16 years of age."

The Committee, in looking back at the written appeals of the late Canon Harcourt, and on the recorded speeches of other benevolent and influential supporters of this School, cannot but hope there will be found not a few who will aid them in gathering together this great County, to honour once more the memory of William Wilberforce, and crown the efforts of those who founded this Institution to his honour. It will be seen from the correspondence printed in the Appendix (Note G.) that "the bounty of the crown" towards this school still continues to be "intercepted" by the rigid interpretation of a statute by which blind children are shut out from advantages vouchsafed to children in the same building who can see. The merits of this question will come before the public in the Jubilee week, after which it may be hoped that public opinion thereon will be intelligently and emphatically expressed.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

The History of the School, as detailed in your Report, gathered from the various Annual Reports, exhibits the gradual development of the Institution in the increase of its financial resources and in the extension of its operations. Another account may, however, be fairly asked for by the supporters of the Institution. The chief object proposed by the founders of the School was so to ameliorate the condition of the blind as to "enable them to obtain a livelihood, attention being at the same time paid to their moral and religious training." How far has this object been attained? The answer to this question is most important. In part it has been answered, from time to time, in the various reports of my predecessors. But from the review of nearly 50 years' work we should be able to give the answer in no equivocal terms. In my Report this year I have attempted to give it as fully and as decidedly as the information accessible to me warranted. Whatever amount of uncertainty there may be in the answer to the question referred to, is due in a great measure to the want of a closer connection between the School and its former pupils. I have often felt how important it is for all the best interests of the School that this connection should be maintained as closely as possible, and I rejoice to know that now by the aid of the Markham Fund, and by other means not in existence in the earlier period of the School's history, this can be done more completely.

In estimating the value of the work done by the Yorkshire School for the Blind during the first half-century of its existence, it will be of importance to take a passing glance at the condition of blind education in England at the time when the School was founded. Four other English Blind Schools were already in existence, viz., those of Liverpool, Bristol, and St. George's (Southwark), instituted late in the last century; and Norwich, founded in 1800. These, in the earlier part of their history, partook more or less of the nature of Asylums, and greater

attention was paid to the training of the inmates in some handicraft than to mental culture. In this respect, as was natural, the training of the blind was not in its main features different from that of the seeing, probably a little in advance of it; for the education of the seeing in the lower classes was still in a very neglected condition, and besides, in the case of the blind, books were very rare, and appliances few and costly. It was only in 1827 that Mr. James Gall, of Edinbro', printed the first book in raised type for the blind, forty three years after the first book for the blind was printed in France.* In 1832, Mr. Gall completed the printing of the Gospel of St. John, which was sold at a guinea a copy. In the same year the Edinbro' Society of Arts offered a gold medal of the value of £20 for the best communication on a method of printing for the blind, one of the conditions being that the type should be "suited alike to the fingers of the blind and the eyes of the seeing."†

The advice followed by the Edinbro' Society of Arts is said to have been given by the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., the first Superintendent of this School, and Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, by whose recommendation the medal was awarded to Dr. Edmund Fry, of London, whose alphabet consisted of the ordinary capital letters deprived of their serifs. In 1836 we find Mr. Taylor printing in York with Fry's type. In 1840, Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, printed the Bible in embossed capitals, in which he was aided by a grant of £100 from the Lords of the Treasury.

In Schools for the Blind just starting into life at such a time we are, therefore, not surprised to find that handicrafts had the greatest attention paid to them. York was, however, fortunate in having its course of training and instruction guided at this time by Mr. Taylor, who was also one of the vicars choral of the Minster, and formerly private tutor to Sir Charles Lowther, and who, we are told by the Rev. Canon Harecourt, "was the only Englishman whose name is mentioned in foreign lands, as having

* In 1821, the Lady Elizabeth Lowther brought from Paris some embossed Books for the Blind for the use of her son, now Sir Charles Lowther, Bart. She procured some types, by means of which he might be enabled to emboss other books. Sir Charles Lowther accordingly, aided by a clever man-servant, embossed the Gospel of St. Matthew, and several Epistles for his own use. ("Light for the blind," by Dr. Moon.)

† Such a condition may seem strange to us in these days of Moon, Braille, &c., but we must not be hasty in our judgment in the matter. It is a condition, which in the minds of those who imposed it, naturally followed from an axiom, on which we place no less value than they did, viz., that no system of education shall be pursued which places any barrier between the blind and the seeing. This is undoubtedly a good principle, but it should not be regarded as of unlimited application.

by any material improvement contributed to the scientific education of the blind.”*

As might have been expected under the superintendence of a vicar choral, music at once took its proper place, both as a school subject and as a means of earning a livelihood, by which results were obtained in the after lives of many of its pupils, which the School may justly be proud of. Mr. Taylor was also a good mathematician, and consequently we find arithmetic and algebra well taught. In connection with this subject it is worthy of notice that the “Taylor” arithmetic board and pegs were his invention, and that so far as European appliances for teaching arithmetic to the blind are concerned, nothing equal to it has yet been devised.

The young Institution thus organised, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Taylor, with means at first only limited, and many appliances as yet to be devised, made as good a start as could possibly have been expected. The Governors fixed the objects of the School “to give the pupils such instruction as may enable them to obtain a livelihood, attention being at the same time paid to their moral and religious education; such mechanical arts to be taught as the blind can exercise to advantage, with whatever other branches of knowledge may appear conclusive to the above-mentioned ends.”

Mr. Taylor remained to aid in guiding the work of the Institution until 1845, and slowly but steadily the School held on its path of improvement and enlarged usefulness.

From the extracts taken from the Annual Reports of the Committee, abundant evidence will be shewn of the extending sphere of the work of the School, and now it only remains for me to give further evidence of the work done by accounts of the success of the former pupils.

FORMER PUPILS.

Of the 500 pupils or upwards who have been admitted into the School, there is such a large number concerning whom I can obtain no reliable information, and so many, from one cause or another, well known in such Institutions, did not complete their education, that I have been compelled to give up an attempt to present you with a detailed statistical account of all. Hence I

* Mr. Taylor, in his life-time, contributed several valuable articles to the Royal and other Societies on subjects connected with the blind, and translated from the German “Knie’s Management and Training of the Blind.”

have deemed it best to give some of the most prominent instances of success, and the list will, I think, be found so far satisfactory as to warrant us in saying that, while we are not without failures (and what institution for either blind or seeing is without them?), good work has been done, and lasting benefit has been conferred on many an otherwise useless life.

1. FRANK WATSON, became organist of St. Mary's, Beverley, where he was successful and respected for 40 years.

2. WILLIAM HUDSON, organist at Bishopthorpe; remarkably intelligent, ingenious, and well informed; one of Mr. Plowman's concert party; had a large and increasing connection as tuner.

3. MARIA WILSON, Hull, vocalist; paid member of the choir of St. Stephen's, Hull, for 20 years; as one of a concert party, she sang in upwards of 160 places in the county. None, who ever heard her sing, can forget the sweetness and taste of her execution.

4. W. G. STATHER, teacher of music, and organist for 22 years at the Parish Church, Hornsea.

5. WM. TURNER, York; very clever organist and pianist; held various appointments; suffered latterly from mental disorder.

6. ROBERT TURNER, Scarbro'; 24 years organist at Christ Church; teacher and music seller; dealer in pianofortes, and tuner: left a good business and some means behind him at his death.

7. WILLIAM RILEY, organist at Bilton, Harrogate; obtained the position of organist at Selby Abbey by competition, Dr. Monk being judge; teacher of music and tuner.

8. THOMAS CLARKSON, organist at Barningham; earned a very good living.

9. F. DOWNS, has played the organ at a Wesleyan Chapel at G. for upwards of 25 years; has 23 music pupils; tunes pianofortes, and entirely supports himself.

10. W. H. WOOD, left school 1870; tuner for a pianoforte manufactory, wages 25s. per week. He is also allowed to tune on his own account, by which some weeks he earns another 20s.

11. JACOB HIRD, principal tenor in the School choir, and in Mr. Plowman's concert party; has been engaged as organist or member of the choir of St. Sampson's Church, York, for 40 years; assistant teacher of basket-making at the School.

12. W. H. STRICKLAND, assistant music teacher and teacher of tuning at the School; has been organist at various York Churches for 44 years.

13. HALLEY PLOWMAN, some private means ; doing very well ; organist at Acomb for 40 years ; manager of a concert party ; well known in the county, and highly respected.

14. CHARLES HOLMES, vocalist ; one of a concert party ; brush-maker ; has for 15 years been principal alto in a city church, and in the School choir since its formation, and has saved money.

15. F. TINDALL, tuner ; teacher and music seller in Driffield. He is doing very satisfactorily, and able to maintain himself and family entirely by his own exertions.

16. W. PUCKERING, dealer in pianofortes and music, and teacher in Bridlington Quay ; for some time organist ; makes a comfortable living.

17. STEPHEN SCHOLEY, organist at St. Luke's, Beeston Hill, Leeds ; teacher of music and tuner ; supports himself and family.

18. G. H. CRONACH, has been organist, teacher, and tuner in Cheshire upwards of 25 years.

19. F. WARE, organist at a church for 18 years ; with some private means ; doing very well.

20. G. E. NEWTON, organist, teacher, and tuner in Hull.

21. C. FISHER, organist and teacher at B., where he is doing very nicely.

22. E. C. WAGSTAFF, plays harmonium and conducts choir at St. Cuthbert's, York ; principal bass singer in the School choir, and in Mr. Plowman's concert party ; has carried off three first prizes for solo singing in five contests in the West Riding ; works at brush-making, and is able to support himself and family.

The *Huddersfield Examiner* thus speaks of him :—"Mr. Wagstaff had a far more difficult solo ("Thus saith the Lord") than any of the other competitors, and yet he rendered it with a correctness which was truly astonishing. With the exception of avoiding the shakes, every mark for style and expression was duly attended to, while to every note was given its proper value. Added to this he had an admirable voice, which he applied judiciously and tastefully to his solo. Thus it was that the judge (Walter Parrett, Esq., Magdalen College, Oxon.) and audience must easily have determined who should take the first prize."

23. H. J. SYKES, left school in 1874 ; tuner for a large piano-forte manufacturer, who pays him 30s. a week. On his appoint-

ment as organist, a local paper said of him, "Mr. Sykes is a musician of well known ability, who we feel sure will do justice to the organ, and by whom the musical portion of the service will be rendered efficiently and with great taste." Has, in gratitude for his education here, subscribed to the funds of the School.

24. GEORGE HALL, pianoforte tuner in Darlington; doing very nicely.

25. ARTHUR STERICKER, music teacher in Hull: has made a very fair start. A Recital which he gave in the Hull Royal Institution is thus reported:—"The items of the programme selected by Mr. Stericker were of a very classical and superior character, and included compositions from the best works of Bach, Weber, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Beethoven, and Rubenstein. Mr. Stericker, by his brilliant execution of even the most difficult passages, held his audience enthralled throughout, and the attention and delight which was exhibited was an evident token of the pianist's ability."

I could also give the names of some 25 others, who either entirely by means of music, or by using it as a supplementary aid, are earning, some fair good maintenance, and others, though not completely supporting themselves, are yet doing their best to earn what they can.

BASKET-MAKERS, BRUSH-MAKERS, AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS.
—R. W., a steady hard-working man, maintaining himself pretty comfortably.

J. B., has a small shop for the sale of baskets and brushes: repairs and hawks; and supporting himself and family.

S. L., conducts a successful workshop at B. When I was last at B., he had three seeing journeymen and a boy at work. His time is fully employed in seeking orders and collecting his accounts. He is doing remarkably well.

W. H. S., maintains himself and family at P.; usually has one journeyman and an apprentice at work.

G. GROVES, at W. Has his time fully employed, and entirely maintains himself.

We have besides, in our own workshop belonging to the Out-mates' Department, six basket-makers and seven brush-makers, nearly all maintaining themselves, and some of them wives and families besides.

I have made enquiries at other institutions where some of our former pupils are employed, with the following results:—Ten men are working at brush-making, earning average wages of 15s. a week; six at basket-making, earning from 12s. to 15s. a week; and fifteen women at brush-making, or knitting, or cane-work, are earning from 3s. 6d. to 10s. a week. Of the former female pupils who have worked in one of these institutions, the Lady Treasurer writes, “I think we have had 21 York girls in all, and these (four) are the only exceptions to general good behaviour and industry: of some I can speak most highly. A.W. is an exceedingly nice-minded clever woman; S.R., too, is very nice, always kind, and a peacemaker; A.H. is highly respectable.”

There are also between forty and fifty others, some of whom are dead, about whom my information is not sufficiently exact to enable me to speak with certainty: but many of whom, at one time or another, we have heard of as being more or less successful.

Then we find some have been led to occupations not taught at the School—but in which the education and training received at the School has doubtless not been without its due effect.

For example, J. L., at K., manages a farm of 150 acres, has 16 cows and 200 sheep: takes much interest in bees, and has 40 hives. He also plays the organ at a village church, and tunes pianofortes in the neighbourhood.

W. Horner and his wife successfully managed a fruiterer's shop. He passed to his rest only last year. At the great County Meeting held in 1861, he was one of the speakers, and those who heard him will remember the confidence with which he stood up and addressed that large meeting.

It is pleasing to find the Scarbro' paper speak thus of him:—“His general knowledge of English literature and history was remarkable, and he was so closely attentive, and his memory so retentive, when the works of Macaulay, Byron, Goldsmith, and Scott were read to him, that he was able to compose lectures, which he delivered at Scarbro', York, Bridlington, and in Lincolnshire. As an extempore speaker he was more than ordinarily gifted, and some years ago he carried off the first prize for impromptu speaking at a competition held in the Mechanics' Institute, Scarbro'.”

FEMALE PUPILS.—I have already referred to the former female pupils who find employment in other Blind Institutions. With regard to those who are not so employed, we cannot, of

course, point out so evidently their successes in earning as we can in the cases of the other sex. It is felt in all countries in connection with the education of the blind, that the circumstances and conditions of the girls is one of greater difficulty in regard to their after life than that of the boys. Most of them need the care of a protecting and helping hand, and all that we can, or ought to expect of them, is that their time should be industriously employed in earning whatever they are able. In regard to our own former pupils we hear from time to time how helpful many are in their own homes. Mary Coates, who was a pupil from 1857 to 1865, writing from Gateshead to Mrs. Thompson, her former schoolmistress, a diligent officer of the Institution for nine years, says of herself, "I am still busy teaching and playing the harmonium in the Sunday School, distributing magazines, attending sewing meetings, and singing at the workhouse; I am now commencing a knitting club, and have fifteen persons in it." A lady writes of one, in informing me of her death, "as an industrious and satisfactory girl, who was a bright example to all around;" while another former pupil, who is a valued teacher in a Sunday School, writes to her dying friend and former school-mate a long letter, full of comforting thoughts and motives to christian resignation.

More recently the introduction of re-seating chairs in cane has afforded a most useful means of livelihood to many of our girls, and I hear of several who are earning sums varying from six to ten shillings a week at this work.

Such are some of the chief facts which I am able to offer of the results of the work of the School during the first half-century of its existence. But we should not in these matters expect too much of our School, and of the efforts of our pupils after they leave; and if here and there we find cases, where, after all their efforts to maintain themselves, they have to depend more or less on the help of others, or even of the parish, we need not, and ought not to condemn the whole class and undervalue the work of the School. How many seeing people in their rank of life have often to be helped out of their pecuniary difficulties? And in how many cases is the blindness accompanied with a certain amount of bodily weakness, which renders prolonged exertion impossible? It is our duty to do our utmost to instil into the minds of our pupils ideas of self-dependence and love of industry, and to train them as carefully as we can in some occupations most fitted to their abilities and circumstances; if possible to aid them in their start, and succour them in times of misfortune; but to demand that all shall be able, by the time they leave the School, to support themselves entirely, is to demand what, under the circumstances, is an impossibility.

It will be noticed that those who have followed music as an occupation, as organists, tuners, and dealers in music, have many of them done well. This we may hope will continue to be the case, although I fear competition with the seeing will, in such work, tell against us. Church services are becoming more musical, and some clergy have an idea that, for instance, where the psalms are chanted, the blind cannot do the work. This is, however, an error. There are several instances where the organist commits the words to memory, as he does the tunes, and I know some such organists, who, though perhaps not in all respects so well fitted as seeing organists, are yet found very competent. At the same time we ought to act prudently in this matter of music, for it is certainly, in my opinion, a by no means wise course to send out into the country considerable numbers of blind youths trained in nothing but music, intellectually well educated, and imbued with a feeling that they are in all senses fit to compete with the seeing. No possible good is done by encouraging our pupils to ignore their own deficiencies; our aim should be to lead them, while acknowledging their deficiencies, to do their best to surmount them, and when they come across seeing competitors, to act as recommended by one of themselves, a successful organist and tuner in Berlin:—"He (the blind tuner) must be no competitor: he must aim at being a modest colleague, that his fellow musician may be led willingly to offer him aid. Self-opinionated and self-sufficient, even the clever blind man may bring on himself dislike. Self-knowledge, modest acknowledgment of the limits of their knowledge and power, can raise them to be valued members of human society, and where their power and ability is not equal to the occasion, there will step in to help them the deep attraction of love, which pervades the whole human race."

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.—Another matter which is of considerable interest to some subscribers I have enquired into. Taking the Application Forms which have been sent in to the Committee, I have had noted the causes of blindness, as stated in the various medical certificates, and the following table exhibits the results of the search:—

From Birth	91	Amaurosis, gutta serena,	
Accidents, viz:—		disease of nerve power ..	33
Fall	2	Atrophy of Optic Disks ..	1
Blow	4	Brain Affection, viz:—	
Burn	2	Under 2 years of age	3
Scald	2	Between 2 and 6 ..	11
Sharp Instrument ..	6	„ 6 „ 10 ..	5
Fluid, irritant ..	4		— 19
Stone-thrown ..	5	Brain, Concussion of ..	1
Gunshot	3	„ Inflammation of ..	2
Hot Metal	1	Cataract	14
Not Specified	14	Choroido-retinitis	1

	205	Inflammation, viz:—	
Constitutional, Retinal		Under 2 years of age, 118	
Mischief	2	Between 2 and 6 .. 26	
Convulsions	1	" 6 " 10 .. 10	
Cornea, Ulceration of ..	2	Over 10	2
" Opacity of .. 4			— 156
" Inflammation of 1		Keratitis, specific interstitial	1
	— 7	Measles	6
Disease of the Eye	1	Neuritis	1
Epileptic Fit	1	Ophthalmia	14
Erysepelas	1	" Purulent	76
Fever	10	" Strumous	8
Glaucoma	1	Small Pox	33
Hydrocephalus	5	Syphilis, hereditary	1
	— 234	Teething	2
		Causes not stated	32
			— 564

As a layman, I do not feel competent to make many remarks on this table. I would, however, call attention to the causes, Purulent Ophthalmia and Inflammation in infancy. I believe I am right in asserting that these causes of blindness are preventible; and that when blindness supervenes it is the result, in most cases, of ignorance or carelessness. The Committee of this School, some years ago, with most benevolent intentions, caused a circular to be drawn up on this matter, and this circular is still sent out from the School in the hope of inducing parents, and those who have the care of the young, to use the necessary precautions, and to allow no delay in obtaining skilled assistance on the first appearance of either of these diseases. It has been asserted that inflammation is the cause of 75 per cent. of the blindness of the country. We may, therefore, hope that the spread of knowledge and increased intelligence among our poorer classes, where these diseases prevail most, leading to more watchful and cleanly care of the very young, will gradually be the means of considerably reducing the number of blind from these causes.

THE YEAR 1882.

For the year 1882 I have to report as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on books Jan. 1, 1882 ..	36	26	62
Left after the completion of their term	0	1	1
Left before " " " " ..	2	0	2
Died	1	1	2
Total left during the year 1882	3	2	5
Admitted during the year 1882 ..	9	4	13
Number on books Dec. 31, 1882 ..	42	28	70

The following pupils left during the year :—

JAMES GRAY, Searbro', admitted October, 1875; learnt a little brushmaking; left before completion of term in consequence of fits.

RICHARD WHITTICK, came from the Blind Home, Southsea, 1st August, 1877; made very good progress in music; withdrawn by the Southsea Committee in order to enter the Blind Musical College, Norwood.

THOMAS BIRKS, from Hepworth, Huddersfield; admitted 15th January, 1878; withdrawn on account of ill health; since died of consumption.

SARAH ANN WHITING, from Halifax; admitted 28th July, 1875; learnt some brush-making and cane-work; living with her friends.

ALICE MAUD AUTOX, York; admitted 15th January, 1879; died at home of brain disease.

The following have been the subjects of instruction during the past year :—

Holy Scripture—The Book of Exodus and St. Matthew; five Psalms and various Hymns committed to memory.

English History—The Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods.

Geography—Yorkshire, the Continents, Oceans, &c. Definitions.

Reading—In lower case, Moon and Braille.

English Literature and Memory Exercises—"White Doe of Rylstone" (Canto I.), "Paradise Lost" (Book I.), "Pleasures of Hope" (Canto I.), Speech of Lord Chatham on the American War.

Arithmetic and English Grammar—Generally.

The other departments of the School, basket-making, brush-making, re-seating chairs with cane, have been making steady progress. Besides the workers in our Outmates' Department, we have had eleven boys learning basket-making, six boys and three girls at brush-making, and four girls at re-seating chairs.

The receipts for brushes are £1414 13s. 9d., against £1228 10s. 10d. of the previous year: and for baskets £769 13s. 5d., against £833 8s. 9d. for 1881. The falling off in the receipts for baskets is the result of competition: for we find London Furnishing Houses now selling wicker tables and chairs, once almost a speciality of our own.

One event during the past year has marked it in very indelible characters, I mean the death of our assistant teacher, Jane Smith. As a pupil, Jane was a quiet, clever, painstaking girl. She had a pleasant alto voice, which was useful in our weekly concerts, and when her time of pupilage was completed, the Committee retained her as an assistant in the girls' school. Her patient loving manner with her scholars gained their best affections, and secured her success as a teacher. In addition to her general knowledge, her memory was well stored with good poems, hymns, psalms, and collects. One valuable trait in her character was that she could always be depended on, and a pupil in trouble always knew she could find a sympathetic word and loving comfort in "dear Amy." In the spring of the year signs of consumption were evident: relief from work, change of air, and medical advice were of no avail. Her time of trial and suffering, marked by cheerful christian resignation, was, as her whole life had been, eminently exemplary. The Rev. G. Trundle, for whom, since the time when he was curate in the parish, she had entertained an affectionate regard, was most kind and attentive in his ministrations. She passed away in bright and cheerful christian hope on the 14th of December: and the last days of 1882 were overshadowed with the consciousness to us all of a loss, which seems irreparable, in the close of the earthly life of one of the most patient and loving pupils whose darkened lot this School had been the means of cheering.

In July last, I attended, as your delegate, the Conference of Managers and Teachers of Blind Institutions held at Frankfort-on-the-Mayne. My Report thereon will be found in the Appendix to the present Report.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. BUCKLE.

MANOR HOUSE, YORK,

26th March, 1883.

MRS. MARKHAM'S FUND FOR ASSISTING THE BLIND.

The late Mrs. Spencer Markham, who for many years had taken a deep interest in the pupils of the Yorkshire School for the Blind, by means of Donations and Subscriptions from friends of the Blind in the County, raised a fund in the year 1866, for the purpose of aiding former pupils of the School to establish themselves in positions of independent industry.

This fund Mrs. Markham invested in the names of three Trustees, and during her lifetime, from the interest thereof and from annual subscriptions, she assisted in various ways many of the former pupils of the School. The present Trustees of the Fund are the Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Rev. Canon Philips, and the Rev. Canon Raine.

In their Declaration of the Trust the Trustees state, "that the income shall be applied in behalf of the pupils who have been educated in the Wilberforce School for the Blind, and have gone home to follow the trade they have been taught, and earn a livelihood for themselves in manner following:—

- 1st.—By providing apparatus, materials, or tools for those who cannot afford to buy them; or,
- 2nd.—By making small grants of money, afterwards, to such of the pupils as are well reported of by the clergyman in whose parish he or she may reside, as a recognition of industrious habits and good conduct; or,
- 3rd.—By affording assistance in any case of sickness or accident."

The Trust Fund consists of £800 invested in the N.E.R. Company's Fund.

Application for grants may be made to the Very Rev. The Dean of York, and forms for this purpose may be obtained from the Superintendent of the School.

The TREASURER'S ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE for the YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1882.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in the hands of the Superintendent		0 5 1	By Balance due to the Treasurer	..	1 11 1
Legacies :—			Crown Rent (less Income Tax)	..	112 4 11
Miss M. Ware, with interest	69	13 10	Salaries and Wages :—		
Miss M. E. Rawson, Halifax	50	0 0	Superintendent, Matron, & Teachers	549	4 0
Miss Wornald, London	100	0 0	Trade Instructors	175	10 0
			Blind Teachers and Assistants	95	14 0
Donations :—	219	13 10	Blind Outmates	513	11 1
A Friend, per Mr. J. Wade, Clifton	50	0 0	Journycemen, finishing Baskets and		
Miss Smith, Hull	10	0 0	Brushes	243	4 4
Mr. Jno. Smurthwaite, Richmond	10	0 0	Servants	131	15 6
Mr. G. H. Russell, Blossom Street	10	0 0			
Major J. A. Barstow	10	0 0	Provisions..	..	1708 18 11
Miss Wainhouse, Rugby	4	0 0	Drapery, Clothing, Bedding, &c.	..	859 2 10
A Friend, Ouseburn	2	0 0	Gas Light..	..	241 18 0
The Rev. J. L. Paxley	2	0 0	Water	..	31 1 7
Donation Boxes	3	0 0	Soap, Candles, Hair Cutting, &c.	..	12 19 0
Smaller Sums	1	11 0	Coals and Coke	..	44 12 1
Offertories, Monk Fryston	0	16 11	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	..	106 1 5
" Terrington	0	12 0	Wools and Worsted	..	79 9 7
" Sleights	0	15 6	Postage and Receipt Stamps	..	16 2 2
Annual Subscriptions			Taxes and Insurance	..	19 10 0
Pupils' Quaterages			Collecting Subscriptions	..	22 9 11
			Small House Furniture..	..	7 9 11
					33 4 1

Dividends :—

£23,180 New Three per Cents. ..	678 15 0
£7,490 Consols	220 0 10
£690 4s. 3d. Do. (Official Trustee of Charity Funds)	20 14 0
£6,000 N. E. R. Debentures	235 0 0
£1,000 Bradford Corporation Do...	40 5 3
£354 N. E. R. Pref., "Munby Memorial," half-year's interest	7 16 0
Interest on Russell's (of Cleasby) unpaid Legacy of £500	19 11 8

1222 2 9

Trade Receipts: Brushes	1414 13 9
Woolwork	16 3 0
Baskets	769 13 5

2200 10 2

Admission to Concerts.. ..	24 3 8
" at Whitsuntide	7 19 7
" Sale of Books, &c., in Blind Type	13 10 6
" Hire of Music Room	4 10 0
Balance due to the Treasurer	69 17 6

£4819 16 3

MANOR HOUSE, 30th March, 1883.

Audited and found correct,

JNO. CLOSE.

WM. WALLACE HARGROVE.

Cleaning Grounds, &c.	14 4 10
Awards to Pupils	13 3 2
Basket Materials, and Carriage of Do.	324 17 3
Brushes, "	754 10 1
Tools	5 16 0
Journeys	32 14 4

Repairs: Tinner and Ironmonger	11 8 6
Joiner	54 10 0
Bricklayer	78 6 0
Plumber	37 0 0
Smith	18 8 6
Painter	25 10 0

225 3 0
7 4 7

Music and Repairs	25 13 3
Stamps and Fees on Transfers to New Trustees	10 1 2
New Hydrant	4 7 0
Music Books, &c., "Munby Memorial"	14 13 6
Bank Interest	58 15 5
Sundries	113 10 4

Balance in the hands of the Superintendent

31 17 2

£4819 16 3

Examined and compared with vouchers, and found correct,

JNO. PEARSON,

Public Accountant.

March 16th, 1883.

LIST OF PUPILS ON THE BOOKS OF THE SCHOOL,
1st JANUARY, 1883.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Age on Admission</i>
1 Challinor, Arthur	.. Stoke-upon-Trent	.. Jan. 9, 1875	9
2 Adamson, Walter	.. Batley .. ..	.. Jan. 31, ..	10
3 Midgley, Joe ..	.. Birstall .. ..	.. Aug. 1, ..	13
4 Ezard, George ..	.. Malton .. ..	.. Aug. 2, ..	10
5 Scott, Walter ..	.. Idle .. ..	.. Aug. 2, ..	9
6 Alison, Arthur ..	.. Welton .. ..	.. Jan. 24, 1877	10
7 Drausfield, Edwin	.. Mirfield .. ..	.. April 8, 1878	12
8 Briggs, Herbert	.. Mirfield .. ..	.. Aug. 12, ..	12
9 Broadhead, Joseph	.. Scholes .. ..	.. Oct. 1, ..	10
10 Parkin, James W.	.. Normanton ..	.. Oct. 5, ..	11
11 Munro, Benjamin	.. Leeds .. ..	.. Jan. 27, 1879	10
12 Barron, Robert..	.. Crook .. ..	.. April 1, ..	12
13 Armitage, John W.	.. Holmfirth ..	.. Aug. 5, ..	11
14 Hutchinson, William	.. Naburn .. ..	.. Aug. 5, ..	12
15 Yeadon, Frank..	.. Yeadon .. ..	.. Aug. 20, ..	13
16 Holt, Harry D...	.. Huddersfield ..	.. Sep. 1, ..	17
17 Marsay, John R.	.. Whitby .. ..	.. Jan. 21, 1880	10
18 Temple, William	.. Sleights.. ..	.. April 1, ..	14
19 Walker, Robt. ..	.. Burstwick ..	.. April 1, ..	11
20 Ellis, John L. ..	.. Hull .. ..	.. April 5, ..	12
21 Cullingworth, Amos	.. Barwick-in-Elmet	.. May 3, ..	12
22 Brook, Edward	.. Wakefield ..	.. Aug. 4, ..	16
23 Benson, Walter	.. Bradford ..	.. Aug. 4, ..	10
24 Cooper, Wm. J.	.. Hull .. ..	.. Aug. 9, ..	12
25 Hart, Robt. ..	.. Sykehouse ..	.. Oct. 11, ..	10
26 Sweeting, Richard	.. Monk Fryston..	.. Jan. 29, 1881	13
27 Seals, Rd. Wm.	.. York .. ..	.. Mar. 10, ..	10
28 Young, John S.	.. Liverpool ..	.. April 5, ..	10
29 Sutcliffe, Jesse..	.. Farsley .. ..	.. April 18, ..	10
30 Ezard, Jas. O. ..	.. York .. ..	.. Aug. 8, ..	10
31 Haywood, William	.. Hoyland .. ..	.. Oct. 5, ..	10
32 Beal, Thomas ..	.. Byers' Green ..	.. Jan. 18, 1882	11
33 Morrell, Henry F.	.. Bradford ..	.. Jan. 18, ..	11
34 Crabtree, Joseph	.. Styrrup, Notts.	.. Jan. 19, ..	10
35 Jackson, Arthur	.. Hull .. ..	.. Jan. 24, ..	12
36 Martin, William	.. Halifax .. ..	.. Feb. 25, ..	12
37 Galloway, Norwood H...	.. Hull .. ..	.. April 25, ..	16
38 Bateson, Arthur R.	.. Pocklington ..	.. Aug. 12, ..	10
39 Bennett, Walter	.. Liverpool ..	.. Aug. 16, ..	15
40 Robinson, Fredk.	.. Bradford Sep. 11, ..	11

Taylor Free Scholar.

41 Shaw, Arth. N...	.. Elland Oct. 3, 1878	10
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Prest Free Scholar.

42 Theakston, George	.. Middlesbro' April 25, 1877	13
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FEMALES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Age on Admission</i>
1 Dandy, Clara M.	.. Saltburn-by-the-Sea ..	July 28, 1874	11
2 Dyson, Sarah F.	.. Rastrick ..	Jan. 13, 1876	9
3 Howard, Sarah Ann	.. Sheffield ..	April 23, 1877	11
4 Randall, Mary H.	.. Wakefield ..	Aug. 1, ..	11
5 Foster, Grace ..	.. Pickering ..	Aug. 11, ..	9
6 Porritt, Emily ..	.. Guisbro' ..	Feb. 15, 1878	10
7 Lee, Emily ..	.. Marden, Hereford ..	Oct. 2, ..	11
8 Thomas, Edith..	.. Hull ..	Nov. 7, ..	11
9 Elliot, Margaret	.. Appleby..	Jan. 14, 1879	14
10 Burnill, Mary E.	.. Wakefield ..	Jan. 16, ..	13
11 Diekenson, Jane	.. Bradford ..	Jan. ..	10
12 Townsend, Ruth H.	.. Bradford ..	April 1, ..	12
13 Hague, Esther ..	.. Sheffield ..	April 8, ..	15
14 Glover, Amelia ..	.. Worsbro' Dale ..	Aug. 5, ..	11
15 Carver, Ada ..	.. Wakefield ..	Jan. 17, 1880	10
16 Cragg, Clara ..	.. Bradford ..	Jan. 19, ..	10
17 Milnes, Mary A.	.. Bradford ..	Jan. 19, ..	12
18 Beekwith, Harriet A.	.. Scarborough ..	April 16, ..	11
19 Coleclough, Fanny	.. Stoke-upon-Trent	April 22, ..	15
20 Bird, Annie E. ..	.. Darlington ..	May 3, ..	11
21 Gray, Eliza ..	.. Normanby ..	May 4, ..	10
22 Pratt, Sarah J...	.. Grimsby ..	Aug. 10, ..	10
23 Crabtree, Hannah	.. Halifax ..	Aug. 4, 1881	10
24 Hirst, Pauline E.	.. Stockton-on-Tees	Jan. 18, 1882	11
25 Sutcliffe, Lily ..	.. Halifax ..	Jan. 21, ..	11
26 Ellerby, Elizabeth	.. Hull ..	Aug. 5, ..	10
27 Branton, Anne..	.. Hull ..	Oct. 21, ..	10

FREE SCHOLAR.

Lloyd Free Scholar.

28 Pattison, Elizabeth	.. Hull ..	Oct. 5, 1880	10
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LIST OF OUTMATES.

Brown, William	Clayworth..	Jan. 9, 1863
Micklethwaite, John	York	Nov. 23, ..
Broadbelt, John	.. ..	Pateley Bridge	.. ..	Jan. 1, 1866
Pulleyn, Frederick	.. ..	York ..	.. ..	May 16, 1867
Taylor, R. ..	.. ..	York ..	.. ..	October, ..
Sowersby, Moses	.. ..	Wetwang ..	.. ..	January, 1870
Wagstaff, Edwin C.	.. ..	York ..	.. ..	April, 1871
Holmes, Charles	.. ..	Horse Close	Bridge.	
	.. ..	Bradford	.. ..	January, 1872
Haw, Thomas ..	.. ..	York ..	.. ..	June, 1873
Horsfall, Joe ..	.. ..	Bradford ..	.. ..	Aug. 30, ..
Borrill, William	.. ..	Carlton, Louth	.. ..	January, 1875
Thewlis, William	.. ..	Halifax, ..	.. ..	" ..
Parkin, John ..	.. ..	York ..	.. ..	April 13, 1877
Kinsley, William	.. ..	York ..	.. ..	Jan. 13, 1882.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

YORKSHIRE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

INSTITUTED AT YORK, 1833.

1. The object of the Institution is to give the pupils such instruction as may enable them to obtain a livelihood; attention being, at the same time, paid to their moral and religious education.

2. The pupils shall attend at the places of religious worship which their parents may desire; or which, if adults, they shall themselves prefer.

3. Such mechanical arts shall be taught in the school as the blind can exercise to advantage; with whatever other branches of knowledge may appear conclusive to the above-mentioned ends.

ELECTION OF PUPILS.

4. Subscribers to the amount of £1 a year. Donors to the amount of £10, or Donors to the amount of £5, subscribing also not less than 10s. annually, shall be entitled to one vote in the election of each pupil; and every additional contribution, of equal amount, shall entitle to an additional vote.

5. A legacy of not less than £50 shall entitle the acting Executor, first named in the will, to one vote, during his life, in the election of each pupil.

6. Prior to an election, the Committee shall determine the number of pupils to be elected, examine the eligibility of candidates, and make public the list of those who are eligible.

7. It is recommended to the Committee to place on the list of candidates the names of children from ten to fifteen years old, in preference to any above or below those ages, and in electing candidates, when authorised by the governors, to receive them for a certain or uncertain number of years, but so that no pupil be retained in the school after attaining 20 years of age, except under special circumstances.

8. No candidate shall be admitted who has a greater degree of sight than suffices to distinguish light from darkness, or who is incapacitated, by weakness of intellect or otherwise, from learning to obtain a livelihood.

9. No candidate shall be admitted labouring under an infectious disease, nor without having had the small-pox, or undergone vaccination.

10. No candidate shall be admitted without an engagement being subscribed by some responsible person to answer for the payments required by the rules, and for receiving back the pupil when discharged from the Institution.

11. The election shall be held at the Half-yearly Meeting of the Governors in the Spring Assizes, and at such other times as they may appoint; and the pupils shall be received on the four quarter days of 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October.

12. Proxies (post paid) will be received in the election of pupils.

13. Every pupil shall pay towards his maintenance and clothing a sum to be fixed by the Committee.

14. The children of wealthier parents may be admitted by the Committee to receive tuition, on such terms as may be beneficial to the Institution.

15. No subscriber whose subscription is in arrear, or is not of six months' standing, shall vote in any election.

16. Annual Subscriptions shall be considered due on the 1st of January of the year in which the subscription is made.

GOVERNORS.

17. Donors to the amount of £10, and Annual Subscribers to the amount of £1, shall be Governors of the Institution, and administer its affairs.

18. Meetings of the Governors shall be held on the first Friday of the Spring Assizes, and on the 1st Friday in October, at Twelve o'clock, and at other times when convened by the Managing Committee, or by any five Governors; not less than three days' notice of such Meetings being given by Advertisement. Seven Governors shall constitute a quorum.

COMMITTEE.

19. The Governors shall annually appoint a Managing Committee, which shall consist of fifteen members selected from the subscribers, together with the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Institution, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Committee. Two, at least, of the fifteen members shall go out of office annually, and be ineligible for one year; the vacancies shall be filled up at the Half-yearly Meeting of the Governors in the Spring Assizes.

20. The Committee shall meet regularly on the second Friday of every month; and, upon emergencies, on one clear day's notice to each elected member; but no engagement shall take place of medical officers, &c., nor shall money be invested on securities, or securities be changed, except at the regular monthly meetings. Three members, assembled at a meeting, shall be competent to transact business.

21. The Committee shall make such regulations as they think necessary for the instruction and discipline of the pupils; they shall manage the affairs of the Institution in the intervals of the meetings of the Governors, and shall have the power to invest money in Government Securities, or on Railway Debentures, and to change such securities for others of the same nature, but not to sell or appropriate the funded property of the Institution, except so far as they may be authorised by a meeting of the Governors.

22. No member of the Committee shall directly or indirectly supply the Institution with articles of trade.

23. The Medical Officers, the Instructors, and Servants shall be engaged and be dismissible by the Committee.

24. The Superintendent shall be chosen at a Special Meeting of the Committee, of which a fortnight's notice shall be given to each member.

VISITORS.

25. Two gentlemen, one being a member of the Committee, shall be appointed monthly to visit the School; a Visitors' Book shall be kept in a locked box, and shall be laid before the Committee at each monthly meeting.

26. Two ladies shall be requested monthly to visit the female department, and to enter their remarks in a similar book, to be laid before the Committee at each monthly meeting. A key shall be kept by each Visitor, and one by the Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT.

27. The Superintendent shall be entrusted with the general management of the School, subject to the orders of the Committee; he shall carry on the general education of the pupils, except in those branches of tuition for which separate instructors are engaged. He shall receive subscriptions and moneys due on account of pupils; sell the work manufactured in the Institution; keep a regular cash book, letter book, and ledger; collect and lay before the Committee all accounts for payments quarterly, and make a monthly statement of his cash transactions. He shall pay all moneys into the bank, keeping a balance in his hands not exceeding £50, and shall be assisted by a schoolmaster.

 MATRON.

28. The Matron shall co-operate with the Superintendent in the management of the School, conducting the domestic affairs of the Institution, and taking charge, especially of the female pupils, with such assistance as the Committee may appoint. She shall attend to the cleanliness of the house and its inmates, and shall be present at the meals of the pupils. In the absence of the Superintendent, the general charge of the School devolves upon the Matron.

 SCHOOLMASTER AND SCHOOLMISTRESS.

29. There shall be a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, who, besides their special employment in the instruction of the pupils, which they carry on under the control of the Committee alone, shall assist the Superintendent in the discharge of his duties.

 PUPILS.

30. The male and female pupils shall be kept separate at all times, except when the Superintendent or Matron is present.

31. No pupil shall go beyond the bounds of the Institution without leave from the Superintendent. All the inmates of the Institution shall be in the house by Nine o'clock in the evening, unless by special permission of the Superintendent, and the grants of such permissions shall be entered in a book, and be open to the inspection of the Committee. The blind inmates shall not be allowed to receive visitors after supper time without the special permission of the Superintendent.

32. Pupils having relatives or friends in York may have leave of absence, at the discretion of the Superintendent, on the afternoon of the first Saturday in every month, between the hours of one and seven.

33. Pupils may go home to their relatives or friends, if they choose to receive them, at Midsummer, for any time not exceeding a month.

TIME OF RISING.

34. Six o'Clock from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and Seven from Michaelmas to Lady Day.

BED TIME.

35. Younger pupils retire at Eight o'Clock; elder pupils at Nine o'Clock P.M., all the year.

BREAKFAST.

36. At Eight A.M.

DINNER.

37. At One P.M.

SUPPER.

38. At Half-Past Six P.M.

TIMES OF RECREATION.

39. Half-past Twelve to Two P.M.; Half-past Five to Half-past Six P.M.; Saturday Afternoons.

TIMES OF PRAYER AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

40. Every morning, at half-past Eight o'clock, the pupils shall assemble to hear a portion of Scripture read by the Superintendent and to join in prayer; and shall learn to commit to memory verses from the Psalms, or other religious lessons; and every evening, at Half-past Six P.M., they shall meet again for similar purposes. The prayers and lessons to be used shall be regulated by the Committee.

41. On the Lord's Day, the pupils shall attend public worship, with the Superintendent, at the Church of St. Olave, or at the Cathedral, unless the parents or friends of any of them shall provide for their attendance at some other place of worship. On this day, if the pupils do not attend service, the Superintendent shall read the lessons appointed for the day, and portions of the Liturgy. At Seven P.M. the pupils shall meet for religious reading, and shall afterwards repeat to the Superintendent the portions of Scripture, Hymns, and other religious lessons, which they have learnt during the preceding week.

TIMES OF INDUSTRY.

42. From Nine A.M. to Half-past Twelve, and again from Two P.M. to Half-past Five o'Clock, the pupils shall be employed in practising basket-making, brush-making, music, and other arts taught at the School: except when any of them are receiving general instruction from the Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, as explained under the following head. In the summer months there is an additional hour for industrial work, viz., from Seven to Eight o'Clock A.M.

43. All the pupils who have any ear for Music shall be taught so much of it as to enable them to join in singing Psalms; but those only shall receive further instruction in it, who are reported by the Superintendent to the Committee as possessing a talent, which may probably enable them to earn a livelihood by this means.

44. If a pupil show a peculiar talent for any art, he shall be employed principally in practising that art.

TIMES OF GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

45. From Nine in the morning until Twelve, and from Two in the afternoon till Half-past Four o'Clock (except on Saturday and Sunday) the pupils shall be employed, in turns, under the tuition of the Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, in arithmetic, reading, writing, and other studies for general improvement. In the evenings the Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress shall read to the pupils, at the Superintendent's discretion.

D I E T A R Y.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	Milk and Bread	Pudding of rice and milk, beef and potato pie.	Coffee and currant cake.
Monday	Ditto.	Pudding of bread and currants, and soup or fish.	Milk and bread.
Tuesday	Ditto.	Suet pudding and meat stew.	Ditto.
Wednesday ..	Ditto.	Pudding of rice and milk, beef and potato pie.	Ditto.
Thursday ..	Ditto.	Batter pudding and roast beef.	Ditto.
Friday	Ditto.	Pudding of bread and currants, and soup or fish.	Ditto.
Saturday	Ditto.	Suet pudding and roast beef.	Ditto.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED ON PROPOSING A CANDIDATE FOR ADMISSION INTO THE SCHOOL AS A PUPIL.

- 1.—The name of the applicant ?
- 2.—The age ?
- 3.—The parish ?
- 4.—The present residence ?
- 5.—The means of maintenance ?
- 6.—Has the applicant received relief from the parish, and to what amount ?
- 7.—Where do his friends live ?
- 8.—What are their circumstances ?
- 9.—How long has the applicant been blind ?
- 10.—How has he been employed ?
- 11.—Has he ever strolled about as a beggar, or played any instrument in the streets ?
- 12.—Has he attended any ordinary seeing school, and for how long a period ?
- 13.—Has he been in any other Institution for the Blind ?
- 14.—Has he had any religious instruction ?
- 15.—Does he bear a good character for veracity, honesty, and propriety of conduct.
- 16.—Can the applicant wash and dress himself ?

*Answers to the above Questions to be signed by the Minister and
Overseers of the Parish.*

- 1.—Is the applicant totally blind ?
- 2.—If not, does he possess more sight than suffices to distinguish light from darkness ?
- 3.—What appears to have been the cause of blindness ?
- 4.—Has the applicant sufficient *intellect and health* to be capable of being taught to gain a livelihood ?
- 5.—Has the applicant been vaccinated or had the small-pox ?
- 6.—Is the applicant free from fits and from any dangerous or communicable disorder, and from any bodily weakness or deformity except blindness ?

Answers to the above Questions to be given by a Medical Gentleman.

1.—By what Subscribers is the applicant recommended?

3.—Who engages to receive and assist the pupil on leaving the School, and to pay the quarterly sum of £2 10s. towards his maintenance and clothing?

Answers to the above questions to be given by the Recommender.

LIST OF ARTICLES REQUIRED TO BE BROUGHT BY A PUPIL ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

BOYS.

Two Jackets.
Two Waistcoats.
Two Pairs of Trousers.
Two Hats or Caps.
Four Shirts.
Four Pairs of Stockings.
Two Pairs of Shoes or Boots.
Two Neckties.
Two Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Two Strong Aprons.
A Great Coat or Cloak.
Hair Brush.
Large and Small Toothed Comb,
in a small bag.

GIRLS.

Four Shifts.
Two Flannel Petticoats.
Two Pairs of Stays.
Two Pairs of Skirts.
Two Frocks (one a dark stuff).
Four Pinafores.
Four Pairs of Stockings.
Two Pairs of Shoes or Boots.
Two Night Gowns.
Two Night Caps.
Two Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Two Black Hats.
One Cloak.
Combs, Hair Brush, and Bag.

(All to be marked with the pupil's name.)

N.B.—If desired, each pupil may also bring one box or basket, not larger than 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches deep.

INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES OF INFANTS AS A CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE WILBERFORCE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND think that some public attention needs calling to this question in England, for they find that out of 89 pupils on the books of the School, 37 are stated to be blind from this cause; and this proportion is probably not higher than in other similar institutions, for an eminent ophthalmic surgeon in London states that probably half the blindness in the country is due to the cause referred to.

The reason why so many have fallen victims to this disease, is not, indeed, that the medical treatment of it was defective in times past, but it is rather due to the unpardonable indifference of the midwives and nurses or others who have charge of infants in their earliest days, who in many cases prevent resort to skilled assistance in order to try some domestic remedies, until it is too late. The disease may in some cases appear in so mild a form that without any treatment, or even in spite of unsuitable means, it may have a fortunate issue; but in most cases it takes a more determined character, and then, if left to itself, it may develop with such rapidity, that in the course of a day or two the condition is quite hopeless.

A description of the disease and of its progress, however popularly written, would be of little use here, and would be understood only by a very few. It will be sufficient to remark that in general newly born children seldom suffer from any other eye disease, and the first appearance of this disease is easily recognisable by the redness and swollen state of the inner skin of the eyelid and by the discharge of a yellowish white matter. The main thing to be borne in mind here is that this dangerous and ruinous disease may in most cases be cured, if, *on the first appearance* of this inflammation in the eyelids, *skilled advice is sought*. Until this can be obtained nothing further need be done except to keep the eye as clean as possible from the yellowish white matter, and for this purpose warm water applications should be used as often as there is any matter to wash away.

The following directions should also be *carefully* followed. The cleansing of the eye is best done with small pieces of cotton wool or, failing this, with soft linen rag. The eyelids should be carefully half opened, and cotton wool, steeped in warm water, gently used in wiping away all matter both inside and out.

The warmth is best applied to the eyes by means of dry cotton wool cut out about the size of a crown piece, and folded double. This should only be applied while the child is sleeping, and then should be removed every hour or two; this wool ought not to be allowed to get saturated with moisture, as it often will do in the course of a short time. The eye of course requires much watchful care and attention, but it must be borne in mind that the question of sight or blindness depends entirely in these cases *on perfect cleanliness, great care and attention*. If the matter discharged has a tendency to cause the eye-lids to stick together, as often happens, then apply the very smallest quantity of the best and purest cod liver oil to the edges of the lids. It is almost unnecessary to say that fresh air and an equable temperature in the sick room are very important, and that the eyes, while suffering from the disease, should be kept from all strong lights, and on no account should the cotton wool or rag be used *a second time*. The nurse or mother should always wash her own hands after she has attended to the eye of the child, as the matter is occasionally of a very infectious nature.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PARENTS & FRIENDS OF BLIND CHILDREN.

It will be observed that by Rule 7, Page 34, children under ten years of age are not generally admitted into the Yorkshire School for the Blind. The following suggestions, therefore, should be entertained by the parents and friends of any child born blind or losing its sight in infancy, during all the earlier years of its life. Without due regard to these suggestions the Committee cannot promise or even hope for the success of any pupil, as habits acquired in infancy are all important in their influence.

1.—Blind Children should not be kept at home all day long simply on account of their infirmity. It is much better for them to be sent to some school. Even if they do not learn much, it will still be found that no slight benefit is derived from associating with other children, and from learning in school habits of attention and obedience. The very worst thing in regard to the education of a blind child which can befall it, is to be allowed to sit at home in a corner and do nothing but talk and rook itself.

2.—It is not a very difficult matter for parents and friends of blind children to teach them the elements of their education. The alphabet may easily be taught them, and the girls may be taught plain knitting. It should always be borne in mind, that, if these simple rudiments are learnt before the children are admitted, they will have all the more time for more important matters after their admission.

N.B.—An elementary Reading Book, containing the Alphabet, &c., will be forwarded to any address in exchange for Six Stamps sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, School for the Blind, York.

3.—The foundation of habits of self-dependence may be laid at home. It is a most important branch of the education of the Blind to be taught to do all they possibly can for themselves. Encourage the child to become acquainted with all the parts of the house and the immediate neighbourhood, to go little errands, and to find things for itself; if it drops or loses anything, do not pick it up or seek for it, let the child do that for itself. Do not be too much afraid of its falling over, or knocking against anything which is not really dangerous; such little mishaps prove often very good teachers. Blind children should be taught to dress themselves, including the lacing of their shoes or boots, stays, &c., and the tying of all neckerchiefs, ties, strings, &c., blacking their boots and shoes, and, in the case of girls, dressing their hair.

4.—It will be found that blind children often acquire peculiar "tricks," shown in various motions of the head, hands, or bodies. Such habits are often the result of insufficient out-door exercise. They should be guarded against and checked. It is almost an impossibility to eradicate them after they have been indulged in for a few years, and in later life they have a very prejudicial effect,

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Convenient Workrooms in connection with the Yorkshire School for the Blind have been provided for such blind artisans, residing at their own homes, as are willing to comply with the following Rules and Regulations:—

1.—Any blind man who has learnt a trade carried on in this department of the Institution, and who desires to partake of the proposed advantages, must make his application, according to a form to be obtained from the Secretary, and be afterwards duly elected by the Managing Committee.

2.—The necessary materials and tools will be supplied by the Institution, and the superintendents of each branch of manufacture, and the sale of all articles produced, will be under its exclusive charge.

3.—Wages will be paid on Fridays. As a general rule, all the non-resident blind (hereafter to be called Outmates) shall be employed on piece-work, and be paid accordingly, at the average market rate, in proportion to the amount and quality of the work done by each workman, of which an exact account will be kept by the Superintendent, with the aid of the Trade Teachers. Should exceptional cases arise where fixed wages are necessary, the Managing Committee shall deal with such cases on their respective merits.

4.—Every Outmate will be required to provide his own lodging, food, and clothes out of his wages, or other means of support.

5.—The work hours to be observed by the Outmates shall be as follows:—

From 1st March to 31st October.....	6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
From 1st November to the end of February	7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For Breakfast.....	8 to 9 A.M.
For Dinner.....	1 to 2 P.M.

6.—Those who are not in the Workrooms at the time fixed for commencement of work, and after meals, shall be fined one penny, and twopence if such absence exceed a quarter of an hour.

7.—The only entrance to the premises will be by the door on the south side of the School, the key of which shall be kept by an authorised person, and all entrances and departures recorded.

8.—Without the sanction of the Superintendent, none shall be permitted to leave the premises or receive visitors during the hours of work. All idleness and disorderly conduct shall be

punished by fine, and if persisted in, by dismissal: and all insubordination, or the use of improper language, shall be reported to the Managing Committee, the members of which shall inflict such punishment as they see fit.

9.—The smoking of tobacco, the use of intoxicating drinks, spitting on the floors, and carrying or using lucifer matches, are strictly prohibited.

10.—Those who are absent from work on account of ill health must send notice to the Superintendent, on the first day of their illness.

11.—A register of the residences of the Outmates will be kept by the Superintendent, to whom any change must be notified within the week after it has taken place.

12.—All the Outmates will be required promptly to obey whatever orders may be given during working hours by the Superintendent, or by the Overlookers or Trade Teachers: but they will be at liberty to bring complaints or make communications to the Managing Committee.

13.—All fines for breaking these rules will be fixed by the Managing Committee, and be deducted from the wages of the person fined.

14.—The Superintendent shall keep a conduct book, in which a record of all offences will be kept, to enable the Committee to judge of the character of each individual.

15.—These rules shall be read to the Outmates by the Superintendent four times a year, viz.:—the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

16.—In the temporary absence of the Superintendent, the Trade Teachers shall have full authority to direct the Outmates and the work then in hand.

17.—The Trade Teachers shall keep, in such form as may from time to time be required, an account of the time consumed, of the work done by each Outmate, and of such other particulars as may at any time be deemed necessary by the Superintendent: and such Trade Teachers shall at all times be under the direction and authority of the Superintendent, in all things relating to their duties.

18.—No Outmate shall be permitted to leave the Institution without a fortnight's notice to the Superintendent, on pain of forfeiting a week's wages.

19.—The Superintendent is required to visit, as circumstances may admit, the homes of those blind persons who are employed as Outmates, and to inform himself of their condition and habits, so as to enable him to report to the Committee thereon at least once a year.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED PROPOSING A BLIND PERSON
TO BE ELECTED AN OUTMATE FOR EMPLOYMENT AS
A WORKMAN.

- 1.—Name of the blind person ?
- 2.—His age ?
- 3.—Present residence ?
- 4.—How long has he resided there ?
- 5.—With whom does he live ?
- 6.—What is his legal parish ?
- 7.—Was he born blind ?
- 8.—If not, how did he lose his sight ?
- 9.—And at what age ?
- 10.—Is he married, or single, or a widower ; and if married, number and ages of children ?
- 11.—What handicraft trade has he learnt ?
- 12.—If he has learnt no trade, how has he been occupied ?
- 13.—What are his means of support, and from what sources ?
- 14.—If supported by his parents, what are their occupations ?
- 15.—Has he or his family ever received parochial relief ?
- 16.—If so, whence and to what amount ?
- 17.—Has he ever been connected with any other institution for the instruction of the blind.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, from personal knowledge of the above blind person, and the circumstances of his friends, that the answers to the foregoing questions are true.

We also testify to the general good character and conduct of the applicant, and recommend him for election as an Outmate of the Yorkshire School for the Blind.

Witness our hands, this.....day of.....18

(Signed)

This Declaration must be signed by Two Householders, who must give their names and addresses.

THE FOLLOWING FORM MUST ALSO BE SIGNED BY A
GOVERNOR OR SUBSCRIBER TO THE CHARITY.

Form of Recommendation to be Signed by a Governor or Subscriber.

I, being a Subscriber to the Yorkshire School for the Blind, do
recommend
as a Candidate for election as an Outmate at this Institution.

Signed

Dated.....18.....

LEGACIES.

				£	s.	d.
1836	Francis Bedfern, Esq., Langton	...	...	20	0	0
1837	John Burgess, Esq., York...	...	...	10	0	0
1841	Mrs. Mary Elsworth, York	...	...	19	19	0
	Miss Jane Lodge, York	...	...	92	14	0
	Eustaehius Strickland, Esq., York...	...	...	10	0	0
	Wm. Dinsley, Esq., Howden	...	...	20	0	0
1844	Miss Gage, York	...	...	200	0	0
	Robert Otter, Esq., Wath...	...	...	300	0	0
	Stephen Beckwith, Esq., M.D., York	...	...	5000	0	0
	Mr. John Barker, York	...	...	50	0	0
	Rev. Thomas Whytehead, New Zealand	...	...	25	0	0
1846	G. Skilbeck Maude, Esq., Darfield	...	...	500	0	0
	John Dinsley, Esq., Harrogate	...	...	19	19	0
	H. Foster, Esq., Falling Royd	...	...	200	0	0
1847	C. Harris, Esq., York	...	...	90	0	0
1848	Mrs. Jane Marshall, Upper Grosvenor St., London	...	...	100	0	0
	J. Shepherd, Esq., Crayke	...	...	689	18	3
1849	Mrs. Luey Henwood	...	...	30	0	3
	Mrs. Ann Champney, York	...	...	10	0	0
	Mrs. H. K. Parrott, Saltmarshe	...	...	100	0	0
	Mr. David Anderson, Driffild	...	...	20	0	0
1850	Mrs. Eliz. Proeter, Selby	...	...	50	0	0
	John Scholefield, Esq., Horbury	...	...	50	0	0
	Jas. Pullein, Esq., Boston	...	...	10	0	0
	Henry Hearon, Esq., Heslington	...	...	126	0	0
1851	W. Princee, Esq., Leeds	...	...	90	0	0
1852	John Barker, Esq., York	...	...	100	0	0
	Thos. Clapham, Esq., Settle	...	...	8572	0	0
	Miss Kenyon, Gargrave	...	...	842	4	11
	Miss M. Kenyon, do.	...	...	450	0	0
	Mr. Lister Brand, London	...	...	87	18	0
1853	Mr. W. Pape, York	...	...	45	0	0
	Henry Hearon, Esq., Heslington, additional	...	...	121	10	0
	James Shepherd, Esq., Crayke, ditto	...	...	12	4	3
	Mrs. K. L. Ridley, Green Hammerton	...	...	99	17	6

					£	s.	d.
1854	Miss Isabella Brown, Skipton	...	...	...	14	4	4
	Miss Emma Grimston, York	...	...	...	50	0	0
1855	Miss Elizabeth Wrather, Masham...	...	...	...	90	0	0
	John Holroyd, Esq., Stainland	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Miss Betty Lund, Stackhouse	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Mrs. Susanna Blesard, Leeds	...	...	...	300	0	0
	John Wilson, Esq., New Street, York	...	...	...	90	0	0
	John Leaf, Esq., Fulford ...	...	...	...	45	0	0
1856	W. Bewlay Taylor, Esq., Stone, Staffordshire	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Miss Prest, York	...	...	...	45	0	0
	Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., Heslington Hall...	...	...	...	100	0	0
	H. Hearon, Esq., Heslington, additional	...	...	...	18	0	0
	Henry Stead, Esq., Leeds	...	...	...	20	0	0
1857	Robert Wainhouse, Esq., Saplin Grove	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Miss Mary Mereer, Bradford	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Miss M. A. Walker, Masbro'	...	...	...	100	0	0
1858	Mrs. Arthur, Park Place, York	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Mr. T. Priestman, Sutton, Hull	...	...	...	45	0	0
	Miss E. Turner, North Ferriby	...	...	...	100	0	0
1859	Mr. Jos. Parr, Selby	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Miss Marshall, Northgate Mount, Honley	...	...	...	200	0	0
	Miss Wrather, Masham, additional	...	...	...	2	10	0
1860	Miss Stephenson, Heworth	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Mrs. Mason, Copt Hewick	...	...	...	200	0	0
	John Philips, Esq., York...	...	...	...	45	0	0
	Miss Martha Simpson, York	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Henry Hall, Esq., Bank Lodge	...	...	...	90	0	0
	Miss Sarah Fothergill, Knaresbro'	...	...	...	175	17	6
	Robert Witham, Esq., Halifax	...	...	...	90	0	0
1861	Miss Grace Brown, Skipton	...	...	...	200	0	0
	Gylby Uppleby, Esq., Leeds	...	...	...	250	0	0
	Miss M. H. Paul, York	...	...	...	45	0	0
	Mrs. Swineard, York	...	...	...	90	0	0
1862	Ponsonby, Miss	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Whittle, Miss Ann, York...	...	...	...	45	0	0
	Hartley, Miss, Fulford	...	...	...	50	0	0
	West, C. T., Esq., Hull	...	...	...	90	0	0
1863	Allot, Mrs. Mary, Wakefield	...	...	...	41	14	6
	Freeman, Mrs. M.	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Saunders, Mrs. C., Doncaster	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Wilson, Mrs. Eliz., Riccall	...	...	...	100	0	0

					£	s.	d.
	Whiteley, Mrs. Grace, York	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Clapham, Mrs. Samuel, Leeds	...	...	...	25	0	0
	Scruton, Mr. William, York	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Charlton, John, Esq.	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Stephenson, Mr., Snaith	...	...	...	22	0	0
	Clarkson, Thomas, Esq.	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Stathers, Miss	...	...	...	5	0	0
	Russell, Miss Eliz., Cleasby	...	...	...	90	0	0
1864	Dent, Mrs. Crosby Cote	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Harcourt, Admiral	...	...	...	100	0	0
1865	Richardson, John, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	...	...	...	44	15	0
	Grimston, H. E., Esq., Etton	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Blegborough, Dr., Richmond	...	...	...	1000	0	0
1866	Finlay, Thomas, 4, Talbot Square, Hyde Park	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Crofts, Rev. J., York	...	...	...	20	0	0
	Pearson, Mr. W., York	...	...	...	20	10	0
	Ableson, Mr., Kirbymoorside	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Brooke, Mrs. Sarah, Chapel Allerton	...	...	...	10	0	0
1867	Bebb, Miss, York	...	...	...	500	0	0
	Eyre, Miss Rebecca, Hull	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Buckle, Thomas, Esq., Sowerby	...	...	...	19	19	0
	Lloyd, Mrs., Stockton Hall	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Harvey, Miss, York	...	...	...	45	0	0
	Cryer, Dr. Willson, Bradford	...	...	...	347	7	10
	Besides £1490 12s. 2d., Three per cent. Consols...						
	Myers, Mrs. Rachel, Beverley	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Hamilton, Mrs. Ellen, Chapel Allerton	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Volans, William, Esq., York	...	...	...	90	0	0
	Hall, Henry, Esq., Bank Lodge, additional	...	...	...	12	12	0
1868	Audus, James, Esq., Selby	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Brownbridge, Mrs. Ann, Acomb	...	...	...	90	0	0
	Rawson, Miss Maria, Sheffield	...	...	...	90	0	0
1869	Roper, Miss, York	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Brass, Mrs. Martha, Liverpool	...	...	...	20	8	10
	Clayton, T., Esq., Wakefield	...	...	...	500	0	0
	Sinclair, William, Esq., Sowerby	...	...	...	500	0	0
	Lookup, W. M., Esq., Houghton-le-Skerne	...	...	...	90	0	0
	Emerson, John, Esq., Gainsbro'	...	...	...	250	0	0
1870	Marsh, Mr. T., York	...	...	...	51	0	0
	Fletcher, Caleb, Esq., York	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Osborne, Mrs. Penelope, Stonefall	...	...	...	50	0	0

				£	s.	d.
	Taylor, Rev. W., Worcester	...	...	270	0	0
	Taylor, Mrs., do.	...	...	180	0	0
1871	Buckle, Miss Ann, York	...	...	50	0	0
	Cawood, Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Sarah, Whixley	...	...	122	16	5
	Green, Rev. W., Filey	...	...	26	9	6
	Abbott, John, Halifax	...	...	1000	0	0
	Hearon, Miss Clare	...	...	10	10	0
	Dawson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Barnbro'	...	...	90	0	0
1872	Gray, Miss Hannah, York...	...	...	100	0	0
	Harris, Henry, Esq., Bradford	...	...	50	0	0
	Emerson, J., Esq., Gainsbro' (additional)	...	...	280	13	1
	Hamilton, Miss, Harrogate	...	...	100	0	0
	Bucktront, Thomas, Esq., Bedale	...	...	10	0	0
	Haden, Miss M. A.	...	...	360	0	0
	Shadford, Mrs., Durham	...	...	25	0	0
	Tennant, Mrs. Thomas, Leeds	...	...	5100	0	0
	Brooke, Charles, Esq., Meltham	...	...	100	0	0
1873	Jefferson, W., Esq., Hull	...	...	90	0	0
	Groves, J., Esq., Heworth...	...	...	19	19	0
	Gould, J. Rawlins, Esq., York	...	...	100	0	0
	Ellis, W., Esq., Acomb	...	...	50	0	0
	Hunter, Miss D. E., York	...	...	19	19	0
	Groves, Mrs., Fulford Road	...	...	45	0	0
	Lloyd, Miss S. G., York	...	...	90	0	0
	Hobson, Miss E., Acomb	...	...	19	0	0
1874	Ciocci, Mrs. J. M. B., Yarmouth	...	...	100	0	0
	Searr, Mrs. E., York	...	...	500	0	0
1875	Roper, John, Esq., York	...	...	500	0	0
	Barstow, Miss Anastatia, Acomb	...	...	40	0	0
	Harvey, Miss Alicia, Bridlington	...	...	100	0	0
	Sykes, Miss, London	...	...	100	0	0
	Brown, Henry, Esq., Sen., Bradford	...	...	50	0	0
	Smith, John, Esq., Hull	...	...	100	0	0
	Simpson, Green, Esq., York	...	...	180	0	0
1876	Gaskell, Daniel, Esq., Lupset Hall	...	...	100	0	0
	Sunter, Mrs. Maria, York...	...	...	200	0	0
1877	Parke, Richard, Esq., Great Ouseburn	...	...	19	19	0
	Spence, Miss, Elvington	...	...	180	0	0
	Harcourt, Mrs. Matilda M.	...	...	100	0	0
1878	Denton, Miss Frances	...	...	19	19	0
	Raper, Mrs., Haxby	...	...	50	0	0

					£	s.	d.
1879	Firth, T., Huddersfield	...	...	...	...	50	0 0
	Danby, Harecourt, Mrs. A. H., Swinton Park	...	...	...	...	500	0 0
1880	Dodsworth, George, York	...	...	...	...	100	0 0
	Parker, Samuel, York	...	...	...	...	25	0 0
	Pyecock, Miss, Howden	...	...	...	...	50	0 0
	Fletcher, Mrs. Frances, York	...	...	...	...	19	19 0
	Fawcett, Thomas, York	...	...	...	...	45	0 0
1881	Robinson, Thomas, Potter Newton	...	...	...	...	88	10 6
	Hollon, Mrs. R. W., York...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0
	Bolckow, H. W. F., Middlesbro'	...	...	...	...	200	0 0
	Groves, Wm., Peekett Street, York	...	...	...	...	19	19 0
1882	Ware, Miss Mary...	...	...	...	...	50	0 0
	Rawson, Miss M. E., Halifax	...	...	...	...	50	0 0
	Wormald, Miss, London	...	...	...	...	100	0 0

LIST OF BENEFACTORS,

WITH THE NUMBER OF VOTES

To which they are entitled in the election of pupils.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to have any errors in this List pointed out to him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Votes,	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen ...	25	0	0			
2	Alcock, W. H., St. Leonard's, Sussex ...	20	0	0			
10	Bingham, Mrs., Audby	100	0	0			
1	Brown, Ed., 54, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, London				1	1	0
1	Buckston, G. Browne, 2, Porter Place, Preston				1	1	0
1	Foljambe, Mrs. John S.	10	0	0			
2	Foljambe, Cecil G. S., Ollerton, Notts ...	10	0	0	1	1	0
1	Gurney, Samuel, London	10	0	0			
1	Hargrove, Sidney, Westminster	10	10	0			
1	Hodgson, Ed., Sedgwick House, Hartlepool	10	0	0			
1	James, Rev. John, Avington, Berks ...	10	0	0			
	Laneashire Distress Fund	392	16	3			
5	Littledale, W. D., Cheltenham	40	0	0	1	0	0
2	Lloyd, G. W., Widbury Hill, Ware, Herts....				2	0	0
2	Milton, the Vicountess	20	0	0			
	Moser, Fredk., Hessle, Hull				0	10	0
	Moser, Mrs. F., „ „				0	10	0
1	Roberts, Mrs., Shrewsbury	15	0	0			
1	Rogers, Dr., Exeter	10	0	0			
1	Spencer, Major, W. H., 28, Annerley Park, Annerley, Surrey				1	1	0
2	Stilwell, Thomas, London	21	0	0			

YORK.

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	Collection at All Saint's Church, Pavement, York, by the Rev. Canon Trevor ...	20	5	7			
1	Agar, Miss, Silver Howe, Grassmere ...				1	1	0
1	Agar, Mrs., Brockfield ...	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	Aitkin, Miss, Weston-Super-Mare ...				1	1	0
1	Allen, C. N. ...	10	0	0			
2	Ashtown, Lady ...				2	2	0
2	Atkinson, W., Driffeld Terrace ...	10	0	0	1	1	0
1	Baillie, Hon. and Rev. Canon ...	10	0	0	1	1	0
1	Baker, Dr., The Retreat ...				1	1	0
10	Barker, John, Executors of ...	100	0	0			
2	Barstow, Miss, Garrow Hill ...				2	0	0
1	Barstow, Major John A. ...	10	0	0			
1	Bateman, Samuel, The Mount ...	5	0	0	1	1	0
1	Bennett, Mrs., Mill Crooks ...	5	0	0	1	0	0
1	Border, Councillor S. ...				1	1	0
1	Britton, G., Petergate ...				1	1	0
1	Brown, Alderman Geo. ...	10	0	0			
	Brown, John, Penley Grove Street ...				1	1	0
1	Butler, Thomas, Lawrence Street ...				1	1	0
1	Calvert, F. W. ...	10	0	0			
2	Carr, Francis, Heslington ...	20	0	0			
1	Champney, Mrs., New Villa, Heworth ...				1	1	
2	Close, John ...	10	0	0	1	1	0
1	Close, Mrs. ...				1	1	0
2	Clutton, W. J. ...	10	0	0	1	1	0
1	Cobb, W. H. ...				1	1	0
1	Coleman, J., Holly Croft ...				1	1	0
1	Cowling, Henry, St. Mary's ...				1	1	0
1	Cowling, Miss R. A. ...				1	0	0
1	Craggs, Henry, 8, Tower Place ...				1	1	0
1	Creyke, Ven. Archdeacon ...				1	1	0
1	Crompton, Miss, Micklegate ...				1	0	0
1	Crawhall, George, Burton Croft ...				1	1	0
1	Darnell, Mrs., Mount Villa ...				1	1	0
12	Dawnay, Hon. Miss ...	70	0	0	5	0	0
6	Dawnay, Hon. Payan ...	10	0	0	5	0	0
1	Dawnay, Hon. Lewis Payan, Baldersby Park	10	0	0			
	Dresser, R. ...				0	10	6
2	Duncombe, Hon. E. ...	20	0	0			

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3	Duncombe, Hon. Octavius, M.P. ...	30	0	0			
2	Egerton, Miss G., Aldwark, Rotherham ...	15	0	0	1	1	0
2	Ellis, Thomas, Clifton ...	20	0	0			
1	Fairbairn, Lady ...				1	1	0
1	Faussett, Rev. A. R. ...				1	0	0
1	Feltoc, R. H., Heworth ...				1	1	0
1	Fenwick, Mrs., Gate Fulford Hall ...				1	0	0
3	Feversham, Earl of ...				3	0	0
1	Fleming, Rev. Canon ...				1	1	0
	Flowers, Rev. O. H., Sheriff Hutton ...				0	10	6
2	Foljambe, T., Acomb ...	25	0	0			
1	Forester, the Hon. and Rev. Canon ...				1	0	0
10	Gascoigne, F. C. T., Parlington ...	100	0	0			
2	Gascoigne, Mrs. Trench, do. ...				2	2	0
2	Gold, Miss, London ...	20	0	0			
	Gowland, William ...				0	10	0
1	Grainger, Miss, Blossom Street ...				1	1	0
	Grand Yorkshire Gala Committee ...	41	0	0			
2	Grubb, Frederick, Cheltenham ...	21	0	0			
1	Hall, Mr. ...	12	12	0			
1	Hall, Henry, Park Place... ..				1	1	0
1	Harcourt, Mrs. ...	10	0	0			
4	Harcourt, Egerton V. ...	30	0	0	1	0	0
1	Hargrove, W. W., St. Peter's Grove, Clifton ...				1	1	0
1	Harrison, Rev. W. E., Sturton-le-Steeple ...				1	1	0
1	Hassard, Rev. H., Stockton-on-Forest ...				1	1	0
	Hawking, H. ...				1	0	0
1	Herbert, Mrs., Upper Helmsley Hall ...				1	1	0
1	Hey, Rev. John, Clifton Lawn ...				1	1	0
1	Hodgkinson, Miss, 2, St. Leonard's ...				1	0	0
10	Hodgson, John, Strensall ...				10	0	0
1	Hollon, R. W., Holgate Hill ...				1	1	0
2	Hopkinson, Wm., 77, Clarence Street ...				2	2	0
1	Kay, John ...	10	0	0			
1	Kirby and Nicholson, Coney Street ...				1	1	0
1	Lambert, Miss ...	10	0	0			
1	Lawley, Hon. and Rev. S. W. ...	10	0	0			
1	Lawton, W., Nunthorpe ...				1	1	0
11	Lechmere, Lady, Whitwell Hall ...	100	0	0	1	1	0
12	Leconfield, Lord ...	25	0	0	10	0	0
1	Leeman, J. J., M.P. ...				1	1	0

Votes.	Names and Residences.				Donations.			Annual Subs.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Lindberg, T. H., Beech House, Mount	...	...	...				1	1	0
2	Lloyd, Miss, Stockton	...	...	...	5	0	0	2	2	0
1	Luden, Charles M., 4, Bootham Terrace	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	McNeile, Rev. N. F., Brafferton	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Manstead, Mrs., 62, Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	March, Miss	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Mawdesley, F. L., Lendal	...	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Meek, Sir James	...	...	...				1	1	0
2	Melrose, James, Alderman, J.P.	...	...	...	5	0	0	2	2	0
1	Melrose, Mrs.	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Melrose, Walter J.	...	...	...				1	1	0
2	Mills, Mrs., Bootham	...	...	...				2	2	0
1	Mills, Miss	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Milward, C. A., Coney Street	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Morrell, W. W.	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Munby, Frederick J.	...	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Munby, Miss	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Needham, F., M.D., Gloucester	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Noton, Mrs.	...	...	...				1	0	0
3	Oldfield, George	...	...	...	25	0	0	1	1	0
1	Oldfield, Joseph	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Pearson, John, The Mount	...	...	...				1	1	0
2	Pearson, Richard	...	...	...	21	0	0			
5	Pecchio, Madame	...	...	...	50	0	0			
1	Peel, Miss C., Tho Mount	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Peirson, Mrs., Beech House, The Mount	...	...	...				1	1	0
	Preston, Henry, Bootham Terrace	...	...	...				0	10	6
1	Procter, J., Morley Terrace, The Mount	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Pulleine, Mrs. R., Bootham	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Raper, Mrs. S. L. L., Haxby	...	...	...	10	0	0			
2	Rawdon, W. F.	...	...	...				2	2	0
1	Read, W. H., Rudston	...	...	...	15	0	0			
1	Reed, W., Blake Street	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Richardson, H., Cherry Hill	...	...	...				1	1	0
3	Richardson, W. B.	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	1	0
2	Richardson, Mrs., W. B.	...	...	...	25	0	0			
5	Roundell, Rev. Danson R., Gledston Hall	...	...	...	50	0	0			
	Rowntree, J. S., Pavement	...	...	...				0	10	6
1	Rowntree, Mrs.	...	...	...				1	1	0
1	Russell, A. H.	...	...	...	10	10	0			

Votes.	Names and Residences.			Donations.			Annual Subs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Russell, G. H., Blossom Street	...	...	10	0	0			
	Rymer, J. S., Monk Bridge	...	...				0	10	6
	Sampson, J., Coney Street	...	...				0	10	6
	Saville, J., Goodramgate...	...	...				0	10	0
5	Seruton, Miss, Lawrence Street	...	...	50	0	0			
2	Simpson, Rev. Bolton	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	Singleton, Miss E., Givendale	...	...	10	0	0			
2	Smith, Johnson J., Stamford Bridge	...	...				2	2	0
1	Smale, J. C., Fulford	...	...				1	1	0
1	Sotheran, Mrs., Haxby	...	...				1	1	0
1	Starkey, Captain, Acomb	...	...				1	1	0
1	Starkey, Miss	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Swaine, E., 1, Crescent	...	...				1	1	0
1	Taite, Miss, The Mount	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Tatham, Richard	...	...	10	0	0			
2	Taylor, J. F.	...	...	25	0	0			
	Thompson, R., Park Street	...	...				1	1	0
1	Thompson, Miss C., Moat Hall	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Thompson, Miss A. F., do.	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Toes, J., De Grey Rooms	...	...				1	1	0
2	Todd, Ralph	...	...	20	0	0			
1	Thomlinson-Walker, W., Clifton Grove	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Umpleby, G. W., The Mount	...	...				1	1	0
1	Varvill, Robert	...	...	2	0	0	1	0	0
1	Wade, Edwin, J.P.	...	...	2	2	0	1	1	0
3	Wade, John, Clifton	...	...	21	0	0	1	1	0
1	Walker, Mrs. John, 16, Gillygate	...	...	2	0	0	1	0	0
1	Walker, John Francis, M.A.	...	...	10	10	0			
5	Walker, Sir James, Bart., Sandhutton	...	...	50	0	0			
1	Ware, Henry John	...	...				1	1	0
1	Watkins, Ven. Archdeacon, Marston	...	...				1	1	0
2	Watson, Henry, Fulford	...	...	20	0	0			
1	Webb, Mrs.	...	...				1	1	0
2	Wenlock, Lord	...	...				2	2	0
1	Wenlock, Dowager Lady	...	...				1	1	0
1	Wharton, Miss, Burton Grange	...	...				1	1	0
1	Wharton, J. L., Bramham	...	...				1	1	0
2	Whitehead, Mrs., Deighton Grove	...	...				2	0	0
1	Whitehead, W. J., and Co., Foss Bridge	...	...				1	1	0
1	Whytehead, W., Clifton	...	...				1	1	0
1	Wightman, Rev. W. A.	...	...				1	1	0

Votes.	Names and Residences.			Donations.			Annual Subs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Wilberforce, Rev. W. F.	...	...				1	0	0
1	Wilson, B. G.	...	...	10	0	0			
	Wilson, T. W., Bootham	...	...				0	10	0
1	Wood, Mrs., Nunthorpo	...	...				1	1	0
1	Wood, T. F.	...	...				1	1	0
2	Wombwell, Sir George, Bart.	...	...				2	2	0
1	Wombwell, tho Lady Julia	...	...				1	1	0
2	Worsley, Marcus	...	...	15	0	0	1	1	0
5	York, the Lord Archbishop of	...	...				5	0	0
1	York, the Very Rev. the Dean of	...	...				1	1	0
10	York, the Corporation of	...	...	100	0	0			
2	York Lodge of Freemasons (Per J. Todd, Treasurer)	...	...				2	2	0
1	Yorke, Mrs., Duncombe Street	...	...				1	1	0
1	Yorke, Miss	...	...				1	1	0

BATLEY AND DEWSBURY.

1	Jubb, J., and Sons	...	...	...	1	1	0
1	Sheard and Sons	...	...	...	1	0	0
3	Guardians, Dewsbury	...	...	...	3	3	0
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					£5	4	0

BEDALE.

1	Chalonor, Miss ...	...	...	...	1	1	0
1	Serjeantson, Colonel	...	...	...	10	0	0
1	Serjeantson, Geo. J., Camphill	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Gorham, Rev. G. M. (Harvest Offertory, 1879) Masham	...	...	...	17	5	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					£1	1	0

BEVERLEY.

2	Bethel, W., Rise	...	...	...	2	2	0
	Hudson, J. A.	...	...	...	0	10	0
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					£2	12	0

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

BRADFORD.

Collector, Mr. H. A. SWAINE, Chamber of Commerce.

	Ambler, Thomas	...	...	...		0	10	6
	Armitage and Ibbetson	...	...	...		0	10	6
1	Anderton, Swithen	...	...	...		1	1	0
1	Buekle, John, Gt. Horton	...	...	...		1	1	0
	Critchley, W., and Co.	...	...	...		0	10	6
1	Drummond, James	...	...	...		1	0	0
	Garnett, William	...	...	...		0	10	6
4	Guardians, Board of	...	...	...		4	4	0
3	Do., North Bierley Union	...	...	...		3	3	0
1	Haley, A., and Co.	...	...	...		1	1	0
1	Harris, Alfred, jun.	...	...	...		1	1	0
1	Mitchell, H.	...	...	...		1	1	0
	McGowan, W. T.	...	...	...		0	10	6
1	Peel, William, Ackworth Park	...	...	...		1	1	0
1	Priestman, Frederick	...	...	...		1	0	0
1	Salmon, D.	...	...	...		1	1	0
1	Sharp, J. B.	...	...	...		0	10	6
						£19	17	0

BRIDLINGTON.

3	Greame, Rev. Yarburgh Lloyd, Sewerby	...	22	0	0	1	0	0
1	Prickett, Thomas	...	10	0	0			
						£1	0	0

DARLINGTON.

1	Pease, Sir Joseph Whitwell, Bart., M.P., Hutton Hall, Guisbro'	...	15	0	0			
1	Pease, Edward, Southend	...	10	0	0			
1	Pease, Arthur, M.P., Hummersknott	...	10	0	0			
1	Pease, Miss Jane, Southend	...	10	0	0			
1	Pease, Miss Emma, do.	...	10	0	0			
2	Russell, Miss M. A., Cleasby	...	20	0	0			

Votes.	Names and Residences.			Donations.			Annual Subs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DONCASTER.									
3	Aldam, William, Friekley	...	...	20	0	0	1	0	0
1	Chadwick, William, Arksey	...	...	10	0	0			
7	Corporation of Doneaster	...	...	20	0	0	5	5	0
2	Philips, Rev. Canon, Brodsworth	...	...	25	0	0			
1	Ramsden, Frank, Hexthorpe	...	...				1	1	0
							<hr/>		
							£7	6	0

DRIFFIELD.							
4	Newton, Rev. Horace ...	10	10	0	3	3	0
1	Reynard, E. H., Sunderlandwick ...	5	0	0	1	1	0
2	Sykes, Sir Tatton, Bart., Sledmere ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
					£6	4	0

EASINGWOLD.							
1	Clough, Francis... ...				1	1	0
1	Cochrane, Mrs., Aldwark Manor ...				1	1	0
1	Strangways, J. S., Alne ...				1	1	0
1	Whytehead, Henry Yates, M.D. ...				1	1	0
					£4	4	0

HALIFAX.

Hon. Local Secretary.

1	Craven, W., Clapton Lodge ...				1	1	0
1	Edwards, Sir Henry, Bart. ...				1	1	0
1	Fuller, C., Savile Lodge ...				1	1	0
1	Fuller, J. Haigh, Heath Royd ...	10	0	0			
1	Fuller, T. H. ...	10	0	0			
3	Guardians, Board of ...				3	3	0
	A Gentleman at Halifax ...	20	0	0			
1	Hargreaves, Mrs., Park Villas ...				1	1	0
1	M'Crea, H. C. ...				1	1	0
1	Morris, W., Sowerby ...				1	0	0
1	Preseott, Mrs. Cyril ...				1	1	0
1	Rawson, J., Broek Well ...	10	0	0			
2	Rawson, W. H., Mill Houso ...	10	10	0	1	0	0

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Rawson, Miss Caroline, Haugh End ...				1	1	0
1	Rawson, F. E., Thorpe ...				1	1	0
1	Sutter, Alexander ...	10	0	0			
1	Sykes, Jas. H. (former pupil) ...				1	1	0
1	Wainhouse, J. E. ...				1	1	0
4	Wainhouse, Miss, Horton Lodge, Rugby ...	44	18	0	2	0	0
1	Waterhouse, Mrs. Samuel ...				1	0	0
1	Whiteley, Miss ...				1	1	0
1	Whitley, John, West House ...				1	0	0
1	Wright, Henry (executor of John Abbott, Esq., who bequeathed £1000) ...						
					<hr/> £20 14 0 <hr/>		

HUDDERSFIELD.

Collector, Mr. W. SCHOFIELD, Queen Street.

	Beaumont, John, Dalton ...				0	10	0
2	Beaumont, R. H., M.P., Whitley Hall ...	20	0	0			
1	Beaumont, Mrs. ...	10	0	0			
1	Brooke, John, Armytage Bridge ...	25	0	0			
1	Brooke, Josh. ...	10	0	0			
1	Brooke, Thomas, Northgate House ...	15	0	0			
	Denham, Thomas, Wentworth Street ...				0	10	0
1	Drake, Godfrey and Sons, Market Street ...				1	1	0
1	Dewhirst, R. and Co. ...				1	0	0
	Fisher, Edward, Springdale ...				0	10	6
	Grist, John, Newhouse ...				0	5	0
4	Guardians, Board of ...				4	4	0
	Haigh, D., and Sons, Quarmby ...				0	10	0
1	Hirst, Reuben, Tunbridge Mills ...				1	0	0
1	Hirst, William, do ...				1	0	0
1	Huth and Fischer, St. Peter's Street ...				1	0	0
	Laycock, J. C. ...				0	10	6
	Martin, Sons, and Co. ...				0	10	0
	Priestly, James (Vickerman and Sons) ...				0	10	0
2	Starkey Brothers ...				2	2	0
	Sutcliffe, Miss, Chapel Hill ...				0	10	0
1	Taylor, John, and Sons ...				1	0	0
	Whitley, W., Lockwood ...				0	10	0
	Wilson, John, Marsh ...				0	10	0
1	Wilson, Miss Mary L., Mirfield ...	10	0	0			
					<hr/> £17 13 0 <hr/>		

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

HULL.

Collector, Mr. J. EDWARDS.

1	Briggs, John, Clyde Terrace	...	...	10	0	0	
1	Broadley, Harrison H. B.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Constable, Mrs. Strickland, Wassand	...	...				1 0 0
1	Easten, John	...	...				1 1 0
1	English, M. C.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Field, W., and Son	...	...				1 1 0
1	Gawthorpe, Mrs. Sophia	...	...	10	0	0	
1	Horner, S.	...	...	10	0	0	
1	Keighley, Maxstead, and Co.	...	...				1 1 0
	Lister, Georgo	...	...				0 10 6
	Rawson and Robinson	...	...				0 10 6
1	Runton, T. R.	...	...	10	0	0	
1	Shaw, J.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Shaw, Thompson, and Co.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Sissons Bros.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Smith, Miss, Fulford House, Beverley Road	...	...	10	0	0	
1	Smith, Harold, Fulford House	...	...	12	2	0	
1	Storry and Witty	...	...				1 1 0
1	Wade, J. A.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Wade, J. E.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Walker, Joshua, Charlotte Street	...	...	10	0	0	
1	Wilson, T., and Sons	...	...				1 1 0
							<hr/> £14 13 0 <hr/>

KEIGHLEY.

Hon. Sec., JOSEPH SUMMERSCALES, Esq.

1	Brigg, John, and Co.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Butterfield, F. and J.	...	...				1 1 0
1	Butterfield, H., Cliff Hall	...	...				1 1 0
1	Clapham, Brothers	...	...				1 1 0
1	Clough, Robert	...	...				1 1 0
1	Craven, Thomas	...	...				1 1 0
1	Haggas, James, and Son	...	...				1 1 0
1	Lund, William, and Son	...	...				1 1 0
1	Marriner, B. and W.	...	...				1 1 0

Votes.	Names and Residences.			Donations.			Annual Subs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Smith, Princee, and Son	...	...				1	1	0
1	Smith and McLaren	...	...				1	1	0
1	Summerseales, W., and Sons				1	1	0
							£12	12	0

KIRBYMOORSIDE.

Featherstone, William				0	10	6
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KNARESBOROUGH AND HARROGATE.

1	Geldert, Mrs. R. M., Kirk Deighton				1	1	0
3	Watson, Mrs., Bilton Hall	30	0	0			
1	Wilson, B. J., Hampsthwaite	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Ward, W., Churwell House, West Park, Harrogate	...	...	...	...		1	1	0
							£2	2	0

LEEDS.

Collector, Mr. W. J. DIXON, Headingley.

1	Bathurst, Rev. W. H., Darley Grove	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Beckett, Miss	...	...	10	10	0			
1	Blayds, Thomas	...	...	10	0	0			
2	Brown, Samuel James	...	...				2	2	0
1	Crowther, Miss E. B., Churwell	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Dunn, Mrs. General, Inglewood, Hungerford, Berks.	...	...				1	1	0
2	Fawkes, Ayseough, Farnley, Otley	...	...				2	2	0
4	Guardians, Leeds Board of	...	...				4	4	0
8	Lowther, Sir Charles, Bart., Swillington	...	...	10	0	0	7	7	0
2	Marshall, Arthur	...	...				2	2	0
1	Rhodes, John	...	...				1	1	0
1	Stanhope, W. S., Cannon Hall	...	...				1	0	0
2	Thompson, M. W., Guiseley	...	...	25	0	0			
1	Whitehead, J. H.	...	...	10	0	0			
2	Wilson, John, Seacroft	...	...	20	0	0			
1	Wilson, Miss, Seacroft	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Wilson, Miss L., Seacroft	...	...	10	0	0			
							£20	19	0

Votes.	Names and Residences.				Donations.			Annual Subs.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MALTON.										
1	Hurtley, H. and D.	...	...	...				1	0	0
3	Middleton, the Lady Julia, Settrington	...		...	10	0	0	2	2	0
3	Preston, Thos.	...	...	...	35	10	0			
2	Smith, Miss, Barton Cottage	...		...				2	0	0
1	Starkey, Miss, Hutton Lodge	...		...	10	0	0			
								<hr/>		
								£5	2	0

STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND MIDDLESBRO'.

1	Pennyman, Mrs., Ormesby Hall				1	1	0
1	Coltman, Mrs., do.				1	1	0
1	Faber, Mrs. E. Gray, Norton Lodge, Stockton				1	1	0
					<hr/> £3 3 0 <hr/>		

NORTHALLERTON.

1	Horsfall, Mrs., Hornby Grange				1	1	0
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PONTEFRACT.

8	Barton, J. H., Exors. of, Stapleton Park ...				3	3	0
1	Hall, Thomas, Jun., Purston Lodge	11	0	0			
					<hr/> £3 3 0 <hr/>		

RICHMOND.

Hon. Local Secretary, A. HOLIDAY, Esq.

1	Gilpin-Brown, Geo., Sedbury	10	0	0			
2	Robinson, H. T., Leyburn	10	0	0	1	1	0
1	Roper, George				1	1	0
1	Roper, Mrs.				1	1	0
1	Smurthwaite, John	10	0	0			
1	Walker, G., Hill House				1	1	0
3	Zetland, Earl of				3	3	0
2	Zetland, Countess of				2	0	0
					<hr/> £9 7 0 <hr/>		

Votes.	Names and Residences.				Donations.			Annual Subs.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RIPON.										
1	Bower, Abraham	...	...	...	10	0	0			
1	Greenwood, Mrs., Ingerthorpe Grango, Ripley							1	1	0
1	Oxley, Mrs. H.	...	...	...				1	1	0
3	Ripon, H.E., the Marquis of, K.G.			...	10	0	0	2	0	0
1	Rogerson, H.	...	...	...	10	10	0			
1	Williamson, R.	...	...	...				1	1	0
								<hr/>		
								£5	3	0

ROTHERHAM.

Hon. Sec., J. Barras, Esq.

1	Badger, Mrs. Joseph				1	1	0
1	Badger, T. W.				1	1	0
2	Bentley, Robert	20	0	0			
1	Chambers, G. W., The Clough				1	1	0
1	Favill, T. W.				1	1	0
2	Feoffees, The	20	0	0			
1	Fitzwilliam, The Countess	10	0	0			
1	Fitzwilliam, The Lady Charlotte ...	10	0	0			
	Guardians, Board of				3	3	0
1	Guest and Chrimes				1	1	0
1	Kekwick, John				1	0	0
5	Otter, Miss Wath	50	0	0			
1	Robinson, E.				1	0	0
1	Townsend Mrs.	10	0	0			
2	Walker, Henry	20	0	0			
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					£10	8	0

SCARBOROUGH.

Hon. Local Secretary, W. DRAWBRIDGE, Esq.

1	Burkhill, Isaac				1	0	0
	Barker, Mrs., South Cliff				0	10	0
3	Cattley, Thomas	30	0	0			
	Cankrion, Miss, The Crescent				0	10	6
	Chapman, Abraham				0	10	0
1	Cluderay, Miss, 10, Londesbro' Terrace ...				1	0	0
1	Darley, Alfred H.				1	1	0

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Drawbridge, W....	...	...	...	0	10	6
1	Ellershaw, R. J., The Crescent	...	...	...	1	1	0
	Etty, T. B., South Cliff	...	...	...	0	10	6
	Fearn, Chas.	...	...	...	0	10	6
1	Hutton, Rev. A. H. D.	...	...	...	1	1	0
1	Johnstone, Rev. Charles, Hackness	...	...	...	1	1	0
1	Rowntree, John	...	...	...	1	0	0
1	Rowntree, W.	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Tindall, Mrs. R. H.	...	...	...	0	5	0
1	Tindall, Miss G. M.	...	...	...	1	1	0
					<u>£12 12 0</u>		

SELBY AND HOWDEN.

1	Buekle, Miss, Chesnuts, Howden	...	21	0	0		
2	Saltmarsh, Philip, Saltmarsh, Howden	...				2	2 0
1	Smith, Mrs., Hambleton House, Selby	...				1	1 0
1	Wells, Mrs., E. A., Booth Ferry House, Howden	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
					<u>£4 4 0</u>		

SETTLE.

2	Brown, C., Stainforth	...	...	...		2	2 0
2	Robinson, Rev. J., Rosebank, Sidmouth	...	...	...		2	2 0
1	Swale, Mrs.	...	...	...	10	0 0	
1	Thompson, Silvanus, Mrs.	...	...	...		1	1 0
					<u>£5 5 0</u>		

SHEFFIELD.

Collectors, Messrs. CAMM and CORBRIDGE, 133, Norfolk Street.

1	Brown, John, and Co. (Limited)	...	...	...		1	1 0
1	Cadman, Mrs. T. W.	...	...	...		1	0 0
1	Cockayne, T. B. and W....	...	...	...		1	1 0
1	Colo Brothers	...	...	...		1	1 0
1	Dixon, James, and Son	...	...	...	10	0 0	
1	Firth, C. H.	...	...	...		1	0 0
	Hewett, J.	...	...	...		0	10 0

Votes.	Names and Residences.	Donations.			Annual Subs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WAKEFIELD.							
2	Blaydes, John, Oulton ... ..	...	20	0	0		
1	Clarkson, Mrs., Alverthorp Hall ...	...				1	1 0
2	Leatham, W. H., Hemsworth Hall	10	0	0	1	1 0
						<hr/>	
						£2	2 0

WETHERBY.

3	Scott, H. R. J., Wood Hall				3	0 0
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WHITBY.

1	Boulby, John, Aislaby				1	0 0
1	Chapman, A.	10	10	0		
8	Cholmley, Mrs., The Abbey	30	0	0	5	0 0
7	Saunders, C., Airy Hill ...	...	25	0	0		
						<u>£6</u>	<u>0 0</u>

THE
Wilberforce School for the Blind,
BOOTHAM, YORK.

The Committee earnestly solicit the attention and patronage of Subscribers and the Public to the following articles, manufactured in a superior manner by the Pupils, and sold at the Institution *at reasonable prices.*

KNITTING, NETTING, and WOOL-WORK.

BASKET-WORK of every description, including re-seating of Cane-bottomed Chairs.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Fancy and Useful Baskets supplied post free on application to the Superintendent.

BRUSHES of all descriptions.

GAME HAMPERS.

1.	10 in., holding 2	Brace of Small Birds,	5s. per dozen.
2.	12 in., „ 3	„ „	6s. „
3.	14 in., „ { 4 „ „ or 1 „ Pheasants }		9s. „
4.	16 in., „ 5	„ Small Birds	11s. „
5.	18 in., „ 6	„ „	14s. „
6.	20 in., „ { 2 Hares and 4 Brace Small Birds }		16s. „

WINE HAMPERS.

1.	Holding $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. of Wine	.. 13s. per doz.
2.	„ 1 do.	.. 17s.
3.	„ 2 do.	.. 22s.
4.	„ 3 do.	.. 33s.
5.	„ 4 do.	.. 42s.

Patronage thus bestowed will greatly promote the interests of the Institution, and keep in healthful and profitable employment many old and young of this interesting and afflicted class.

A. BUCKLE,
Superintendent.

NOTE B.—THE BLIND IN YORKSHIRE.

To the Managing Committee of the Wilberforce School for the Blind, York.

The approach of the year 1883, the Jubilee of the death of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, whose memory the County of Yorkshire determined to perpetuate by founding the Yorkshire School for the Blind, would seem to be a suitable occasion to look round and see what has been done for the Blind in this large County, and to ascertain what remains to be done in this direction. The founders of the Yorkshire School for the Blind were, it is believed, the first to undertake anything systematically for the amelioration of the condition of the Blind of the County. Their efforts on the whole have been nobly supported; and, without any aid from the Government of the Country, the education and care of the Blind, not only in Yorkshire, but also throughout the whole of the Kingdom, has made rapid strides, and their condition has nearly on all points undergone great changes for the better. The following are the chief institutions now at work for the good of the Blind in Yorkshire:—

SCHOOLS.—1. The Yorkshire School for the Blind, founded at York in 1833, for educating and training in some handicraft and in music eighty pupils;

2. The School for the Blind, Sheffield, opened in 1879, for seventy pupils;

3. The School for the Blind at Leeds, for thirty pupils.

We have thus in Yorkshire accommodation in Blind Schools for 180 children between the ages of ten and twenty. There were in the County, at the census of 1871, 232 blind children between these ages; and it would probably be found that the difference between 180 and 232 will pretty nearly express the number of children who, from delicate health, other bodily infirmity or from mental incapacity, are unfit for school. So that we may fairly consider the educational wants of the young blind of Yorkshire are tolerably well provided for in existing Institutions.

WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND.—These are already established at York, where eighteen men are employed; at Leeds, twenty-eight men and women; at Bradford, fifty-three men and women; at Sheffield, thirty men and women; and at Hull, eleven men; a total of 140 blind men and women finding constant employment in the manufacture of baskets, brushes, mats, &c., &c. Bradford, in this respect, nobly leads the van; the Sheffield workshops will, I believe, before long be considerably enlarged, one may hope, to number their fifty or upwards; and one should

be rejoiced to find Leeds and Hull shortly increase their number. The importance of these workshops for the blind cannot be estimated too highly: but to maintain them in efficiency must, I fear, always require considerable help from the charitable. One of the finest institutions of this character in Europe is the Royal Blind Asylum at Edinburgh, where 235 of the blind of Scotland find employment: but the managers in their last report state that "it is impossible to make such an Institution self-supporting."

BLIND VISITING SOCIETIES.—These are societies established in most of the large towns of Yorkshire for the purpose of employing a teacher or visitor to call upon the blind in their homes, where many of them have been taught to read the Scriptures in Moon's type.

LIBRARIES FOR THE BLIND.—These have their origin in the munificence of Sir CHARLES LOWTHER, Bart., who, for the benefit of the blind, has presented copies of the Bible and other books, in Moon's type, to many parishes in the County.

Such are the chief agencies at work for the good of the blind in the County. They undoubtedly shew that much has been done since 1833; but there seems to me to be still something further required to give completeness to the work. There are in the County a number of blind men who, losing their sight after twenty years of age, are ineligible for admission into the Blind Schools, and who, being skilled in no handicraft, are unable to find employment at any of the Blind Workshops, where, as a rule, the object is not so much to teach the blind as to find employment for those who have learnt a trade. The number of those losing their sight after twenty years of age is, I believe, considerable, for I have constantly letters from the friends of such blind men, asking what we can do for them, to which I have but one uniform reply, viz., that in our Outmates' Department we have no vacancy; and the age of admission into the school shuts the door against such candidates. I think, too, that the following facts as to numbers shew the existence of the same state of things. According to the census returns of 1871, the numbers of blind in Yorkshire between the ages of ten and twenty were 123 males and 109 females,—that is, the sexes were nearly equal; but between the ages of twenty and forty the numbers stand, 247 males and 131 females,—that is, the number of men is double that of the women. This difference is made up chiefly, I believe, of those who have lost their sight between these ages in consequence of the greater liability of men to accidents in their more exposed occupations.

In other parts of the Kingdom, where the cases of these men are taken into consideration, they are dealt with in one or two ways:

(1.) In some Institutions the age of admission is not limited as it is with us. Men and women are admitted in the same way as children, and are retained usually not longer than about five years. They are taught some handieraft and then returned to their homes. This method is adopted at Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester; at the School for the Blind, Hardman Street, Liverpool; and at several other Institutions. Want of accommodation would prevent us adopting this plan; for unless the separation of the children and the adults is tolerably complete it is not desirable to have both in one Institution.

(2.) The second way in which these eascs are dealt with is that the friends of the blind man provide board and lodging in the town in which the Blind Institution is situated, and the Institution provides the teaching of a handieraft free. This may at first sight appear but small help; but in truth it is by no means inconsiderable; for to learn a trade requires materials and tools, and the articles made, not always the most saleable, must be sold; hence there is no small outlay attending such a plan as this. This course is followed at Edinburgh, Dundee, Inverness, and some other Institutions.

The latter plan seems to me to be the only one at present open to us; and I do not think it need be entered upon at first as a very extensive undertaking. For some time probably not more than some ten or twelve would have to be provided for. They would only be received for a limited period, that is, until they had so learnt a handieraft as to be able to practice it in their own homes. They should then be sent away to make room for others. If it were possible, and in a great County like this it surely is possible, I should like to see the fund for carrying out this object so well started and supported as to enable us to grant an allowance, according to our means, towards the board and lodging of the blind man whilst learning his trade, and to be able to extend to him a helping hand after leaving, to make a start for himself.

It also appears to me better to have the management of such a branch of our work under the Committee of this School than to have a separate establishment. We could purchase materials and sell goods to greater advantage, and probably the teaching power could be supplied at less cost.

Such an extension of the operations of the work of the Wilberforce Memorial would be the means of benefitting a large number of needy ones in the county, would be treading in the steps of our predecessors who so wisely planned the Institution, would be a further step in completing their work, and would seem to be a fitting way of marking the Jubilee Celebration of the memorial of the great Yorkshire Christian Philanthropist, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

A. BUCKLE.

Manor House, York, 10th November, 1882.

NOTE C.—MR. LITLEDALE'S REPORT ON SOME FORMER PUPILS,
IN 1842.

With a view to forming a correct opinion on the result of the Industrial education of the blind, I instituted enquiries as to the condition of the pupils who have left the Institution, in order especially to obtain statistics on the important question of self-maintenance. The answers to these enquiries afford the following results: Of those who have left the Institution, eleven have obtained organists' situations, and are, in this way, able to maintain themselves fully; four others, engaged in teaching music and tuning instruments, are enabled to maintain themselves to a great extent, if not entirely. Only one female appears to be able to support herself, and, in this instance, it is by means of her musical attainments. In addition to those who have left the Institution, there are six male adults and one female still resident in the school, who are filling organists' situations. In reference to basket-making, it appears that four so employed are able fully to maintain themselves, and some others are partially successful. Seven are reported as employing themselves in making and selling blacking, hawking, earting, &c., and not availing themselves of the trade they learned in the school. As regards the females, the returns only afford one example (to which I have already referred) of self-maintenance. It would not, however, be fair to infer from this that the females are not greatly benefitted by residence in the Institution; it is not to be expected that many should acquire the power of self-support; and it is difficult to understand from the written answers to enquiries to what extent they are able to engage, with profit to themselves and others, in household affairs. They are doubtless happier personally, and more intelligently useful to others, in consequence of the mental training received here. In addition to this, however, I have reason to believe that they are, in most instances, extensively useful in domestic matters.

NOTE D.—RAISED TYPE IN USE IN THE SCHOOL.

"Within the last half year of 1837, three systems of printing in raised letters or characters for the use of the blind have been sent to the Institution for adoption. One by Mr. Gall, of Edinburgh, which is partly of an arbitrary nature: one by Mr. Lucas, of Bristol, entirely stenographic: and one by Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, consisting of the common or Roman capitals. This last, only, the Committee have directed to be used in the School, as being in their opinion far preferable to either of the others, inasmuch as it tends more to associate the blind in their education and pursuits with other people. Some of the children learn very readily to read, and doubtless will in a short time be

able to peruse for themselves the Holy Scriptures, and derive from them that benefit and consolation which the Word of God alone is able to afford."

We find, too, in the Report of 1840, mention made of the pupils reading Mr. Alston's type, and of the interest they took in perusing Mr. Charles Lambert's *Magazine for the Blind*, published by him in York, in Roman type capitals and small letters, and also several articles printed in the same type for the use of the pupils by Mr. Dawson Littledale.

NOTE E.—HAIR PLAINTING.

In the Report for 1842, the Committee mention the introduction of teaching the female pupils in the art of plaiting or working hair. Mr. Turner, perfumer, of York, was the teacher, and, to his honour be it noted, the gratuitous teacher of this art. The Committee, to mark their sense of his kindness, made Mr. Turner the present of a silver snuff box. The art was not, however, generally kept up in the school. Martha Knowles, above-named, now the respected wife of Mr. Charles Holmes, another valued old pupil and outmate of this Institution, still continues it with surprising perfection, but the work is almost too fine to be of general use.

NOTE F.—MAT-MAKING AND BRUSH-MAKING IN 1866.

"The trade of mat-making has been for a long time carried on in the School, and many of the pupils have acquired in it a proficiency which enabled them to exhibit manufactures quite equal to those produced by ordinary workmen, the articles competing successfully with those of the trade, and bringing a profit to the school. But the materials and implements of manufacture are so unwieldly and expensive, and the assistance of seeing persons is so essential in the purchase of material, the finishing of the goods, and the subsequent sale of them, that, after repeated instances, the pupils, when separated from the Institution, have scarcely ever been found able to maintain themselves by this branch of industry. On this account, the Committee have lately discontinued the manufacture, and in lieu of it, have introduced into the school the process of brush-making. In most of the Institutions for the Blind in which this art has been tried it has succeeded remarkably well. The tools and materials are of moderate bulk and inexpensive, the manipulation is not difficult, and the production of the entire fabric can be completed by the blind, with but small assistance from seeing persons. In three of the great towns of Yorkshire, establishments have been founded in which blind workmen, skilled in this trade, are provided with

employment, and to these the pupils of the Yorkshire School, on returning to their homes, will have opportunities of attaching themselves."

NOTE G.—CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE RELATION OF THE
TRUSTEES TO THE CROWN AS LESSOR OF THE MANOR HOUSE
AT YORK, OCCUPIED BY THE OFFICERS AND PUPILS OF
THIS INSTITUTION.

*Manor House, York,
18th November, 1882.*

Sir,

I am desired by the Managers of this School to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., and in reply to state that they believe the original Lessees of this building to be all dead: that the Managers are practically the Lessees; and that, when the Commissioners are willing to convey the fee simple of the premises, Trustees will be appointed in whom that estate may be vested. I have to add that Mr. H., . . . &c.

Under these altered circumstances we ought perhaps to explain that without such assistance the Lessees are not desirous to purchase the reversion of their lease: but that, as there are strong reasons why this Institution may claim the remission of all future rent, the Committee are desirous to know the terms on which Her Majesty's Commissioners will convey to them the fee simple. This Charity has since 1836 paid in rent to the Crown, and in a great measure out of capital, more than £5,300, while during the same period a Public Elementary School (which may be assumed to have been able to pay rent) has enjoyed as its own property a part of this very building free from rent. This comparison we would gladly avoid, but it does not originate with us. It appears by the report of our Committee in 1837, that in the previous year they had "applied to the Government for a grant of the buildings and the ground connected with them under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, which authorizes such grants to District Schools. The application was favourably entertained by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury: but a legal objection, interposed in the office of Woods and Forests, prevented its success: an option, however, of purchasing the property for £3,500, or taking a lease of it, was offered to the Committee, who ultimately decided on the acceptance of a lease for 99 years." The Committee of that date add this comment to these facts: "Possibly at some future period the bounty of the Crown may not be intercepted by a construction of the term 'District Schools,'

so limited as to exclude Schools for the Blind, and in that case it may be hoped that the lease may hereafter be converted into a grant."

After forty-five years, our Committee would fain hope that the period is almost ended during which the bounty of the Crown towards the School for the Blind, founded in memory of Wm. Wilberforce, can be intercepted. We, therefore, beg to submit also for your consideration the following facts :

The Managers of this School have expended on the buildings almost as much money as our Committee was originally asked as purchase money in lieu of rent, so that our stake in the property is scarcely less than that of the Commissioners.

In fact, for our money, which may ultimately be forfeited to the Lessors, we receive no return in money, while the Commissioners have received out of our funds, for property otherwise comparatively unproductive, the price they asked, and more than £1,800 as interest thereon.

In the whole, the Managers of this School can have spent little (if any) less than £8,000 upon, and in respect of, the property.

This Institution was founded in 1833.

Next year, therefore, will be our Jubilee Year, and the Commissioners already have evidence that public opinion will regard this as an occasion on which our heavy burden of rent may well be removed.

We might be successful in begging money for this purpose, but we have other objects in view which may not be neglected.

In commemoration of a public man, whose service of the State was not fully appreciated in his lifetime, and in recognition of the work of this Institution during half a century, the remission by the Crown of all future rent from this School would form a graceful encouragement to our Committee, and would give *éclat* to the proceedings of our Jubilee.

We do not forget that the discretion of H.M. Commissioners in such a matter may be limited, but we would remind them that in 1836 the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury were in favour of a grant, and we would earnestly submit that the Commissioners of H.M. Woods and Forests may advise Her Majesty to accept a memorial on this subject.

If the prayer of this memorial were granted, we can imagine no more favourable opportunity for Her Majesty's gracious answer being conveyed than in the person of H.R.H the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the Wilberforce Jubilee, to be held in York during the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in July next.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed),

FREDK. J. MUNBY,

Hon. Secretary.

THE HON. CHAS. GORE,

&c., &c.,

Office of Woods, &c.,

Whitehall Place,

London, S.W.

P.S.—We may remind the Commissioners that while the Government makes large grants for Education, Blind Schools are precluded from any share of public money thus applied.

Office of Woods, &c., S.W..

5th December, 1882.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, relative to the Manor House at York, now occupied by the Yorkshire School for the Blind, under a lease from the Crown, for a term of 99 years from Michaelmas, 1835, at a rent of £115.

In that letter you advert to an application which appears, as you state, to have been made to the Government by the Committee of the Institution in 1836, for a "grant of the buildings and the ground connected with them," and to have been favourably entertained by the Lords of the Treasury, but which was not successful, owing to a legal objection interposed by this Department. You then refer to the lease which was granted, and is now in existence, and, after requesting that "the remission by the Crown of all future rent from this School would form a graceful encouragement" to the Committee, and would give *éclat* to the proceedings of their approaching Jubilee, you submit that I may advise Her Majesty to accept a Memorial upon the subject.

In reply to your letter, I am to state that I have no knowledge of the precise nature of the correspondence which took place between the Lords of the Treasury and the Committee of the Institution, either in the year 1836, to which you refer, or at any other date: but I have referred to the correspondence in this office with the following result:

It appears that in April, 1834, certain subscribers to the Institution presented a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, representing that a portion of the Royal building called the Manor House, at York, would furnish accommodation for their Institution.

The Memorial then proceeded to state that "by the Act of 10 Geo. 4, Cap. 50, Section 45, His Majesty has authority to grant out of the Land Revenues of the Crown any building or ground proper for the site of any District School, the extent to be granted not to exceed five acres, and the value of the premises to be granted in any one instance not to exceed the sum of one thousand pounds," and concludes by applying for a free grant of the land and buildings shewn upon a plan which accompanied the Memorial, or of "such a portion thereof as may not exceed the prescribed value."

I am not aware whether the Lords of the Treasury contemplated a compliance with the prayer of the Memorial, provided that the Sovereign possessed the requisite powers. But it was pointed out to them that the School for the Blind was not a School within the meaning of the Act referred to in the Memorial, and that the Sovereign had no power to make a free grant to the Institution of the land and buildings for which the Memorialists had applied, or even of the limited portion of the property which they had expressed their readiness to accept. The application of the Memorialists was, therefore, declined.

The Committee of the Institution thereupon appear to have applied to take a lease of, or to purchase, the Manor House and land which they desired to appropriate for the School. The freehold was valued at £3,500, and the fair rent on a lease for 99 years, the Lessees doing the repairs, was estimated at £115 a year. The option to purchase or take a lease upon those terms was offered to the Committee, and on the 6th of April, 1835, they agreed to take a lease, which was granted to a body of Trustees accordingly. I have no doubt that the Lessees have fulfilled the covenants of that lease, but I have no reason to suppose that the expenditure which they have made upon the premises is larger than a tenant holding for a long term of years would be likely to spend for his own convenience and accommodation.

A few years after that lease was granted, *i.e.*, in 1844, the Committee requested the Lords of the Treasury to obtain powers from Parliament to enable the Crown to make free grants of land to Schools for the Blind, but that request was not acceded to.

In 1861 the Committee applied to me for a free grant of the premises in their occupation, and I informed them that there was no power to comply with their request.

The powers of the Crown to make free grants for Schools have not been enlarged or extended since the date of the lease of the Manor House, and I request that you will be so good as to inform the Committee that I see no grounds which would justify me in advising that an application should be made to Parliament to extend and enlarge those powers.

I have to add, that at the request of the managing bodies of various Hospitals and other Institutions who were in the occupation of Crown property, which the Sovereign had no power to grant for the purposes of such Institutions, the Commissioners of Woods have from time to time made conveyances of the freehold of the premises so occupied upon payment of the fair value in each case. I was ready to pursue a similar course in the present instance, and directed a valuation to be made: but, as it appears from your letter that the Committee do not expect to be able to raise the requisite funds, it appears to be unnecessary for me to incur the expense of a valuation, and the matter remains, therefore, in abeyance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

CHARLES GORE.

F. J. MUNBY, Esq.

York, 12th December, 1882.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, which I have laid before our Committee, and, with reference to your remark, that "you see no grounds which would justify you in advising that an application should be made to Parliament to extend and enlarge the powers of the Crown to make free grants for Schools," I am desired to inquire whether or not we are to understand that in the event of an application to Parliament to empower the Crown to release our trustees from the payment of future rent, and to extend the term of our tenancy on a nominal rent, such an application would meet with any opposition at the hands of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

FREDK. J. MUNBY,

Honorary Secretary, Yorkshire School
for the Blind.

THE HON. CHAS. GORE,

Her Majesty's Commissioner of Woods and Forests,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

Office of Woods, &c., S.W.,

13th, January, 1883.

Sir,

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, respecting an application to Parliament to empower the Crown to allow the premises at York, let upon lease to the Trustees of the School for the Blind, to be held at a nominal rent, I thought it right to submit the matter to the Lords of the Treasury. I am now in the receipt of a reply in which their Lordships state that they will not support, and will still less initiate, any application to Parliament to relax the restrictions of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, in reference to free grants.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed),

CHARLES GORE.

F. J. MUNBY Esq.

CONGRESS OF DIRECTORS & TEACHERS OF BLIND
INSTITUTIONS, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAYNE,
JULY, 1882.

TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE
YORKSHIRE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

In July last, as your representative at the fourth European Congress of Directors and Teachers of Blind Institutions, I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with several colleagues, of listening to some most interesting discourses, of inspecting, at the Exhibition connected with the Congress, many and various appliances for blind education, and many interesting productions of blind labour, and of visiting four Blind Institutions.

The Exhibition was eminently instructive and interesting. There was a great variety of articles; the prices were, on the whole, lower than our own, especially in the wickerwork, which was generally of very good quality. Some of the knitting and woolwork was very finely wrought, and the rope-making was thoroughly good. I made a few purchases as examples for our own workpeople, which they found interesting, and which will, I trust, stimulate their own work. Among the appliances I did not find anything which at present I could recommend for introduction. Modelling in clay for the purpose of giving blind children a knowledge of form, and for exercising them in the use of their fingers, is carried on in some institutions. Interesting examples of it were exhibited, the best from the Jewish Blind Institution at Vienna. Herr Heller, the distinguished director of this school, made me a present of some examples. Since my return we have made a few essays with our younger boys, which lead me to believe it may be of use in the school, and can be carried on at a very trifling cost.

At the Friedberg Blind School, conducted by Herr Schäfer with such tender home-like simplicity and kindness, I noticed, among other things, a wooden framework for a simple sort of straw mat-making, of which I made a drawing. We have erected one in the basket workshop, and it is so simple an operation that I think it will be found useful as a preparation for the more difficult art of basket-making.

Several of the papers read at the Congress were of much interest, and as some were given as the result of experience in blind work, they were valuable. I, therefore, venture to give the following *resumés* of the most important.

Herr Brandstaeter, teacher in the Blind Institution at Steglitz, read a paper on Musical Instruction in Blind Schools. He pointed out that in some schools portable musical instruments had been banished, and in others no musical teaching was given through fear of music being afterwards prostituted to begging purposes, and ultimately to moral ruin; this objection might be urged against musical instruction among the seeing as well as the blind. He further shewed that the musical blind pupils should receive some aid and guidance after they leave school till they have fairly made a start in life; that they should not be educated solely for organists, but should be able to teach and to tune, and in some cases should be taught some handicraft; that the post of organist is not sufficiently well paid to yield full maintenance, even seeing organists have, in many cases, to follow other occupations besides. The reader of the paper desired musical instruction to be most thorough in both its theoretical and practical parts, combined with a good general education, and by no means must be left out of sight the pupils physical capabilities and his home surroundings. The paper called forth much discussion, in which Herr Wulff, of Neukloster, stated his fears of giving musical education to pupils who had not a prospect of turning these attainments into use. Herr Meeker, of Düren, stated that none of their musical pupils had become begging musicians. Dr. Armitage considered that the education in music was not generally sufficiently complete, in consequence of its costliness; in the Norwood Institution they must pay £2,600 for their teaching, but on the other hand their former pupils earn from £50 to £300 a year, on an average £100 a year each. Herr Meijer, of Amsterdam, was afraid we might lay too much stress on music as a means of earning a living, and so lead our pupils to undervalue and neglect their handicrafts. On this subject, I may remark, that undoubtedly much caution is required in sending out pupils into the world who have nothing but music to depend upon, I consider that the regulation of our School is a prudent one, to give instruction in some handicraft along with music, for we have several of our former pupils who have found the value of such a plan, one means of livelihood being supplementary to the other.

Herr Franz, of Berlin, as a blind pianoforte tuner, delivered an address on the subject of tuning, which was of much practical importance. In his opinion a correct ear, capable of being trained, sound constitution, healthy nervous system, and technical aptitude, especially of the hands (which should not be subject to excessive

perspiration), are necessary physical requirements; he then went on to state that the tuning pupil should receive a good general education, and a musical one, so far as to understand the elements of harmony: should be taught to use the hammer, file, and pincers: and that from 16 to 24 weeks instruction and practice in tuning would be sufficient for a pupil of tolerably good ability and attainments. The speaker strongly deprecated any attempt on the part of the friends of the blind to place blind tuners in competition with seeing ones, "the blind tuner must be no competitor, he must be so modest a colleague that his seeing fellow-tuner may be led willingly to offer him aid." I think we must admit his advice commends itself to all reasonable minds, and I must say it indicates just the course which has been adopted by one of our most successful tuners, as he very lately described it to me.

Director Heller, of the Jewish Blind Institution, Hohe Warte, Vienna, read a remarkably thoughtful paper for the blind teacher, on "Blind Education in relation to Life." He pointed out that as the blind are shut out from many of the outward pleasures of life, the harmonious development of that life which works in the soul is of the utmost importance; and that this has also a practical as well as a theoretical bearing; that practical life is not an external matter merely, but is really the product of the whole education: that the necessity of the greater number of blind children having to follow some handicraft does not require a lowering of the general education: that this lowering too often tends to the blind man forming too low an estimate of his work, and regarding it only as a means of maintenance, and so he does not derive from it the pleasure which he ought, "*the blind man must be a higher man, if he would be a truly happier man*:" that the education of the blind should rest on the foundation of reality, and not of imagination: that as far as possible the ideas of the blind, with regard to the outer world, should be tested and corrected: that the words they make use of should correspond with ideas formed from things themselves, and not from their own imaginations of them.

Director Heller's sketch of the earliest training of a blind child on this plan is worth of being literally translated:—"Holy, indeed, is the pain which seizes the mother when at length she can no longer doubt that her dear child is blind! The bright stars of joy and hope, which rose in her soul when she pressed the dear one to her breast, have gone down, and night and dread spread themselves over her soul. Her whole being flowing out in a flood of tears, she offers her Maker her life for a single ray of light to cheer her blind child. Then, after a severe struggle, resignation comes, and she pours the whole treasure of love on her un-

fortunate child, and this love expresses itself more in feeling than in thinking, and fails most in its management of the child. Let us then see if we can teach the mother what she ought and can do for her blind little one. The mother hangs a little bell over the cradle of the blind child. The bell is moved; the child listens and smiles. The mother moves the little hand to the bell, and the child itself sets it moving. Next day the bell is hung a little higher, the child reaches out its hand as before, but touches it not, it must reach higher. Then a second, larger and different toned bell is hung: the child notices the different tones, distinguishes them, fixes them in its mind, and notices also the difference in size. Then a ball is hung, and made to swing: it does not sound, it is differently made. Then by the side of the ball is put the bell, the child reaches out for the latter, now and then it touches the ball: the difference in the two stimulates the mind, and rouses it to comparison. The mother sits by the cradle and sings, 'Kling-Klang.' The child listens, and imitates the sound; the mother now lays the ball and the bell on its bed; the child lays hold of the bell with pleased countenance; now it has the thing in reality in its hand, which a moment before was but an idea. And when the church clock rings outside, the child listens and smiles: we know why. A tame singing bird is placed by the bed of the child, the child hears the song; the bird is placed in the hand of the child: the mother says, 'bird, a bird;' the bird sings. So the little one can be taught to refer tone ideas to ideas of the thing which produces the tone, and to unite the meaning with the word. The child grows, and the mother gives it a little stool and a table, which are so constructed that they will take to pieces. The mother takes one piece away after another, and then lets the child fit it into its place again, until at length it is able to take them all from together and fit them up again. Then a little cart is taken, to which the child can yoke itself, or its little wooden horse. Thus the child has matter for thought founded on reality, when sitting at the table, when hearing the carts in the street, or when riding in a cart. Then we should find that the child would like to take many pieces of furniture from together: question follows question, and not without connection; and if the child is taken to a joiner and has given him tools, especially hammer and nails, what a rich gain for him! The child wishes to buy an apple! 'What does an apple cost? A pfennig! You shall have it if you can tell it. This coin is worth 10 pfennig, and this one is worth one. Now listen! the pfennig sounds like this, it is of bronze; the 10 pfennig piece sounds thus, it is of nickel; and the 50 pfennig piece of silver, and sounds thus. Now listen! which is the pfennig? Well done! there is the apple.' Much will be said about it. Cut it in two, and the pip case is open, take out the pip. The child is taken into the garden, and some of the pips

are put into the ground, and after a time the child is shewn the two little leaves. Then he feels the trees, and thinks these were once little pips. Give the child a piece of clay, and let him imitate an apple: a ball, with a hollow in the top and bottom, and a piece of stick in one, and the apple is ready."

This little picture, so cleverly drawn by Herr Heller, shews what valuable influence the mother may exercise in the earliest years of her blind child. And a little one, so taught, would not use words without meaning, nor be without a powerful stimulus to the gaining of new knowledge.

To the age of four or five years the mother might thus carry on the education of her child, then the preparatory blind school should continue and enlarge it. Here the kindergarten system should play an important part. Then should follow the regular Blind School course, when one of the most important principles to be acted upon is the psychological fact that the conceptions which we owe to the five senses are absolutely unchangeable amongst each other. their physiological reciprocal action is null, since no one sense can step into the place of another, therefore no sense can be supplied by any other. The consequence of this truth is of importance to the pupil, as well as to the teacher,—for his education cannot progress with satisfaction unless he himself is more than a passive subject: he must work with his teacher, and ought to be taught to acknowledge his deficiency, by earnest endeavours to make the fullest use of the four senses he has left. This will help to save him from disappointment, and will tend to give a directness to his efforts.

Herr Heller then proceeds to examine an axiom of blind education which has been much insisted on, and which is undoubtedly of great value, viz., "the Blind should in their education be brought as near to the world of the seeing as possible." In his examination of this axiom he shews, that to follow it out to an unlimited extent would only be to teach the blind to make use of words and expressions, which could convey no meaning; and ultimately lead them to fancy that because they could talk fluently about things of which from the nature of the case they could have no conception, therefore their knowledge was as complete as that of their seeing fellows. Herr Heller lays down another axiom, which he considers of far more value, viz., "The Blind should be educated for his own world." His education should proceed on the lines of four senses. There need be nothing in this plan to separate the blind from their seeing fellows, but the contrary would be the case. the more exactly their knowledge is based on actual observation and examination of things. Director Heller is most successful in his application of modelling in clay as a branch

of the education of his pupils, not as a matter of art education, but for the purpose of giving his pupils correct ideas of form, size, &c. His excellent paper affords abundant food for the thoughts of the blind educator.

Dr. Skrebitzky, of St. Petersburg, read a paper giving a lengthened account of the condition of the Blind in Russia. After having ascertained that in the late Russo-Turkish war there were 1295 soldiers blinded, he undertook a long journey through Germany to become acquainted with the Blind Institutions. He had with help from others opened a new Institution with 12 pupils, and undertaken the printing of Russian books in relief, of which none previously existed. Besides, he informs us there were in Russia 10 other Blind Institutions, viz., 5 in St. Petersburg, 2 in Moscow, 1 in Kief, and 1 in Warsaw with 263 pupils; while there are an estimated number of 5,000 blind in the empire between the ages of 6 and 16. All honour to Dr. Skrebitzky in his philanthropic work!

Herr Büttner, the Director of the Blind Institution at Dresden, read a valuable paper on "the limits of care for the blind." After depicting the general condition of the blind in Germany and Austria, he went on to shew that in work and in handicraft lies the happiness of the blind: we must aim at leading the blind to find pride and pleasure in their work, and then they will succeed and need no charity, but only help; since the majority of the blind are from the lower classes, great importance in all institutions should be placed on the training in handicrafts. The future life of the pupils should be constantly borne in mind in the blind school, and after leaving the school they should be cared for; in the admission of every child into the Blind "Institution, the duty ought to be acknowledged of caring for that one child all its life long."

Herr Büttner, like ourselves in York, acknowledges the need of more being done for those who have lost their sight after school age, and shews what good might be done by more attention being bestowed on such cases.

Herr Wulff, the Director of Neukloster Blind Institution, chose as the subject of a parting address, "The confidence and comfort of the blind teacher." In telling and earnest words, he depicted the condition of the blind in past ages, and shewed the great progress which had been made in the matter of blind education and training in handicrafts in the last 25 years. Still there are great difficulties in the way of the blind man finding employment and turning his abilities into money, and hence the attempt of many institutions to aid pupils after they leave the protecting roof of the school: in this respect many institutions

have done much, still much yet remains to be done; and in this direction we must brace ourselves for much effort; the time between the pupil leaving school and attaining a position of greater or less independence is the difficult time, which needs tiding over; in the past we see blind education developing and still finding new aims; the present is a stirring time, and shews in all branches of blind education new conquests for the good of those under our care; so we may take hope and courage in looking at the future, if each one does his duty in his own sphere, and carries home the instruction and encouragement which he has gained in this gathering.

Herr Moldenhawer, the well-known director of the Copenhagen Institution, through domestic affliction, was prevented attending the meeting, much to the regret of all. But he contributed a very valuable and practical paper on his favourite subject, "The self dependence of the blind," the substance of which I hope to have an opportunity to refer to on a future occasion.

The arrangements for furthering the purposes of the Congress, and for promoting the comfort of the Members, were all that could be desired; for which, as one of the English delegates, I beg, in conclusion, to express my obligations to Dr. v. Harnier, Herr Feist, and the other Members of the Committee of Management of the Frankfort Blind Institution; and to Herr Schild, the Director; and Herr Merle, his valued assistant, and the Secretary of the Congress.

DUTCH BLIND INSTITUTIONS.

As on my former visits to the Continent, I have given some accounts of Blind Institutions visited, I thought it would be both interesting and useful to append short accounts of the three following Dutch establishments for the care of the Blind:—

Herr Meijer, the Director of the Amsterdam School, did his utmost to make my short stay in this interesting city useful and pleasant. The school was in vacation, but what I saw of the pupils' schoolwork and handiwork was most satisfactory. The knitted silk purses were especially beautifully made. In the same street in which the school is situated is also a large workshop for the poor blind adults of the city. Ninety-three men and women are employed; many of them have been taken out of the streets. All are taught free; and while learning their trades they are paid 5s. a week, if married; as progress is made with their work, more wages are allowed. The best workers earn from 7s. to 8s. a week. All live outside; they bring their own

catables, and the Institution finds them coffee. The Institution is dependent largely on voluntary contributions for its support.

I also visited the Dutch Preparatory Blind School, respecting the origin of which, so interesting is it, I must be allowed to give Herr Meijer's own account. He says, "I knew that one of our Freemason's Lodges was looking round to start some good work in order to give a new and enduring proof of their activity and benevolence, and I felt confident of their aid in my plans; for our own Institution owed its origin to the beneficent action of the same body in 1808. With incredible perseverance, the gentlemen who wished to realise my ideas with regard to a preparatory blind school overcame all difficulties and opposition. This was not done, however, without a somewhat desperate and reckless risk: for, unsolicited, they went to the expense of purchasing a villa, which seemed to them to answer their purpose. The ball was thus, however, set rolling, and any slackening of effort, or giving up, was not to be heard of: the matter went steadily forward, and soon from their own efforts and those of their friends capital sufficient was found to have the possession conveyed in the name of a society, with H.R.H. the Crown Prince Alexander at its head. Soon the young Institution was brought into full activity. When all was ready for the reception of the little ones, the founders gave over the Institution into new hands, insisting only on one condition, namely, that on the new committee of managers the brotherhood of Freemasons should always be represented by two of the fraternity, and that the smallest number, of which the committee should consist, should be five, thus giving up all ideas of a ruling majority, and so offering an evidence of self-denial, which was as valuable as pleasing." One of the pleasantest days I spent in Holland was the one on which, in company with Herr Meijer, I visited this preparatory school. The villa, purchased for the school, is most charmingly situated in a healthy and pleasantly-wooded district, near the village of Benekom, about forty miles south from Amsterdam. It has a large fir plantation behind it, to which the pupils have access at all times. We found eleven little ones, all under the age of eight, cheerful pictures of cleanliness and health, ready to receive us, with a shake of the hand and "Good day, Sir! Good day, Sir!" forming a striking contrast to many of the neglected ones we have often to deal with. They are under the charge of a mistress, who acts as matron, with the assistance of a female teacher of about eighteen, and a maid servant. The whole place was scrupulously clean and neat. They are taught in the first place to wash, dress, and do all for themselves; to read a little; to learn hymns, and other easy matters, and so are prepared for the larger school. The value of such an Institution can only be fully appreciated by those who

have to spend much time and patience in remedying the sad results of the mistaken kindness of parents, results which in themselves are often a greater drawback to progress in blind education than blindness itself.

A. BUCKLE.

THE WILBERFORCE MEMORIAL JUBILEE FUND.

This Fund has for its object,

1. The extinction of the rent, £115 per annum, payable to Government.

2. The founding of a Department in connection with the School for the purpose of teaching handicrafts to those who have lost their sight after the age of 16. [See Note B in Appendix, page 72.]

The Committee frequently receive applications for help on behalf of such cases, and, as the Rules fix the age of admission between 10 and 16, the Committee have neither the power to help them nor the funds which might enable them to do so. The Managers, therefore, hope that the year 1883 may be marked by such an addition to the funds at their disposal as will enable them to accomplish the objects for which the fund is opened.

Subscriptions or Donations may be forwarded to the Treasurer, Mr. A. H. RUSSELL; or to the YORK UNION BANK.

F. J. MUNBY,

Hon. Secy.

24th May, 1883.



The Wilberforce School for the Blind

COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:—

1. THE SCHOOL for the Education and Training in some handicraft, or in Music, of 47 Boys and 40 Girls.
- 2.—THE OUTMATES' DEPARTMENT for the Employment of a limited number of Blind Workmen in Basket or Brushmaking, residing at their own homes and working at the School.
- 3.—MRS. MARKHAM'S FUND FOR ASSISTING FORMER PUPILS to attain positions of independent industry.
- 4.—THE OUTMATES' BENEFIT CLUB, a Sick Club founded by the Outmates themselves, and managed by them and the Officers of the School. The funds, which are quite distinct from those of the School, are under the charge of the Hon. Treasurer of the School. As the number of Outmates is only 14, and their weekly contributions small, the Club cannot be expected to be self-supporting. Hence, donations to it will be a real help given to those who give good evidence of a desire to help themselves.

THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR PRESENTS
OF OLD PIANOFORTES; OR OF BOOKS TO BE READ
TO THE PUPILS.